The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 561.

WASHINGTON.

Something Definite About the Income Tax.

The Last Tax Payable in May, 1871.

The Cigar Interest Want a Little Protection.

No Chance for the San Domingo Treaty in the Senate.

Appointment of a Negro Cadet from Tennessee.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE INCOME TAX.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In January the House passed a resolution declaratory of the construction that should be placed upon the law regarding the status of the income tax. It was contended by some, prior to that time, that the tax expired with the year 1869, and that there would be no collection of the same after May, 1870; but the commissioner of internal revenue held that it only expired with 1870, and in this view he was upheld by the House, which passed the resolution continuing the tax. This came up in the Senate today, and, after considerable discussion, a substitute was adopted more specific in its character, in which this tax is expressly limited to the present year and not indefinitely continued as the original House resolution seemed to indicate. If the House accepts this, as it will undoubtedly, in view of the well known feeling among the members, the tax will only be assessed this year, but will be payable in May, 1871. The intention of the original law that it should be limited to the present year will, therefore, be carried out, and the large number of memorialists who are asking for its total abolition will be gratified. Even Mr. Sumner alluded to the tax, in the debate to-day, as a war tax that had now become iniquitous and should be abolished.

THE CIGAR TAX.

Yesterday the various representatives of the domestic cigar manufacturing interest, who are from nearly every part of the country, were delighted at the action of the House in fixing the duty on imported cigars at $3 50 per pound, and fifty per cent. ad valorem. To-day the Committee on Ways and Means succeeded in having the cigar section of the bill struck out, so that the old law is to remain in force. The domestic interest regret this result and declare that they must have more protection or else abandon the business.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

It being pretty evident that the San Domingo treaty will never be ratified by the Senate, the programme to annex the island by joint resolution, anticipated in these dispatches a few days ago, has been developed. Gen. Butler asked but failed to obtain leave, through a single objection, to introduce in the House to-day a joint resolution appropriating over a million dollars in gold to pay the debts of the Dominican Republic, in return for which the same is to be ceded to the United States. The opposition to such a course will be found to be very formidable in the House.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The condition of the American shipping interest is such that the Committee on Ways and Means decided at their meeting this morning to report a bill to the House repealing all tonnage duties on vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. These duties, last year, amounted to $1,800,000. It is probable this will be reported to the House and passed, without waiting for action on the more general measure of relief already agreed on by the Special Committee on the Decay of American Commerce, and which applies to all the vessels of American build, whether engaged in the coastwise or other trade. The latter committee will bring their measures before the House as soon as the pending tariff bill is disposed of.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning considered a large number of petitions from officers of the navy on the retired list, asking to be reinstated on the active list, but finally agreed not to grant such petitions unless recommended by the President.

THE FIRST COLORED CADET.

Prosser, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Tennessee, says he will be the first to succeed in getting a colored boy into the West Point Military Academy. He has appointed, as a cadet to that institution, Alonzo Napier, colored, of his district. He says he is thoroughly qualified and will pass an examination.

SENATOR YATES

has been quite ill for several days past, but is now convalescent, and will soon be able to resume his seat in the Senate, from which he is never missed.

[To the Associated Press.]

ADDITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to recommend the following additional section to the tariff bill: That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers, shall hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States, trading or arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States to another point or port within the United States.

RICHMOND MUNICIPAL CASE.

Hon. James Nelson and Judge Meredith, in behalf of Ellison, and ex-Governor Wise and Wells, in behalf of Chahoon, have arrived here and will argue the Richmond municipal case before Chief Justice Chase, in Chambers. The question turns on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

ERIE RAILROAD MAIL-SERVICE.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster General to obtain an increase of pay for mail service by the Erie Railroad Company.

POSTAL TREATY.

The new postal treaty with the North German Union is signed, which takes effect July first. It reduces single rate prepaid letters, via England, to ten cents, and via Bremen or Hamburg to seven cents. Unpaid letters pay double rates. Newspaper rates are unchanged, but must be prepaid.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain John E. Blaine, brother of Speaker Blaine, is appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The reports of National Banks in response to the recent call of Comptroller Hubbard come in slower than usual owing to the change in the day of the week upon which they are required to be made, which is Thursday, instead of Saturday, as heretofore.

THE RICHMOND CASE.

After adjournment of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond Mayoralty difficulty. Judge Meredith, of the counsel for Ellyson moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Underwood against Ellyson and his associates. Ex-Governors Wells and Wise argued on the opposite side. Argument was continued by Mr. Nelson, of the counsel for Ellyson, and other counsel already named for each of the rival mayors. The Chief Justice took the case under advisement.

CUBA.

Movements of Troops—Insurgent Executions—Reports of Gen. Jordan's Flight—Boiler Explosion, Etc.

HAVANA, April 7.—An official dispatch has been received from Captain General De Rodas, at Puerto Principe, which says that district is in favor of the Spaniards.

Ten columns of Spanish troops left Puerto Principe with instructions to divide into small parties, each column under sealed orders from the Captain General.

The rebel General Agromonte lately hung a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with an inscription pinned to him: "Executed for trying to surrender."

The towns of Carcorro, Silanias and Guaymarro are strongly fortified by the Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in those towns, composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as possible will proceed to the field.

Two hundred Spaniards from the garrison of Puerto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel colonels named Ricio, Concio and Medina.

Spanish dispatches report that the rebel Gen. Jordan has certainly fled the country, and the main body of the insurgents, consisting of 800 men, is commanded by Gen. Agramonte.

Dispatches also state that the Congress has also been dissolved.

Cuban families, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Arenas state that President Cespedes abandoned the region of Los Tunos and retired with about a dozen followers to the Cubagne region.

The Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the town of Los Tunos without molestation by the insurgents.

The boiler on the Precioso plantation, near Cardenas, lately exploded, killing nine and wounding fifteen of the hands employed, and completely demolishing the boiler-house.

A duel was lately fought between the rebel Colonels Ryan and Sugnill. Result unknown.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—Sheriff Kenworthy to-day served another attachment against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a claim of $80,000. This makes $1,104,000 worth of claims made by the sheriff.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

A Verdict of $150,000 Against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., April 6.

The trial of the suit of Presly Jacobs, administrator of James W. Jacobs, against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in the LaRue Circuit Court, for the killing of young Jacobs, closed to-day. A verdict for the plaintiff for $150,000 was rendered. Wilson, Vertrees, Brown and Murray were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Wintersmith, Read, Twyman and Bush for the defendants. This case was commenced in the Hardin Circuit Court in 1866, and moved to LaRue, on petition of defendants, in 1867, where it has been since pending. Young Jacobs was a young man of great promise and irreproachable character.

THE NEGRO JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

WHEELING, VA., April 7.—The colored population celebrated the Fifteenth amendment to-day by firing a salute and parading the streets with music and banners. A mass meeting will be held this evening and addresses made by Gov. Stanton and A. W. Campbell.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The colored people of Chicago celebrated to-day the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment by a procession and other exercises. At ten o'clock the procession was formed, and when under way proved to be one of the best displays of the kind ever gotten up in this city, either by whites or colored. Military, Knights Templar, Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and many other organizations were well represented. Everything was done decently and in order. The procession was more than a mile in length, and must have contained from four to five thousand people. The sidewalks all along the line of procession were lined with people, who witnessed the movements of the newly-enfranchised citizens with respectful interest. Four excellent brass bands supplied music.

Among the features of the procession was a large car drawn by six horses, upon which were arrayed young colored girls in white, representing the various States of the Union. After the procession was dismissed a large number of colored people gathered in Farwell Hall and engaged in brief devotional exercises, led by one of their number. In the evening a large crowd gathered in Farwell Hall, when addresses were delivered by both colored and white orators.

DETROIT, April 7.—The ratification of the Fifteenth amendment was celebrated to-day on a grand scale by the colored people of this city and vicinity. A lengthy procession, headed by a detachment of police, accompanied by bands of music, banners, etc., marched through the principal streets. Among the distinguished gentlemen occupying carriages in the procession were Gov. Baldwin, Col. Henry Barns, Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. N. W. Brooks, Postmaster Swift, and the Republican members of the city government.

The procession reached the Opera House at 1 p. m., where the exercises commenced, Wm. Lambert, colored, of this city, presiding. The crowd was addressed by Governor Baldwin, who spoke briefly, and congratulated his hearers on their newly-gained privileges, urging upon them the importance of fitting themselves for the proper discharge of the accompanying duties.

J. Madison Bell, colored, of Toledo, recited an original poem, which was received with great enthusiasm.

John D. Richards, colored, of this city, then delivered the oration of the day and occupied about half an hour, in which he warmly defended his race, and asked that harsh judgment be not passed upon them until they had an opportunity to develop their powers. Speeches were made by the Hon. W. A. Howard, of Grand Rapids, and Wm. Jennison and D. B. Duffield, of this city. This evening they are having a grand jollification meeting at Merrill Hall, with speeches by prominent men of both races. The day was beautiful. Everything passed off satisfactorily and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

THE DOMINION.

The Recent Murder at Fort Garry—The Intentions of the British Government—The Peabody Estate.

TORONTO, April 7.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cameron asked if the Government had any further intelligence from Red river, and whether they were in position to give any further information than had already been laid before the House, and what the Government intended to do in reference to the recent murder at Fort Garry.

John A. McDonald said he could only state that the government was fully aware, and appreciated the gravity of the position. We have done so during the winter, and, indeed, ever since the events of last October till now. We understand and fully appreciate the responsibility that rests upon us. He added we have been in constant communication with her Majesty's Government on the subject, and the two governments are in unison and for one object, and that is to retain that country as a portion of her Majesty's dominions and to assert law and order there. He said the line of conduct had been settled upon, but what it would be must be withheld from the House at present. Her Majesty's Government, however, while acting in accord with us, has approved of the course we have advised, and is co-operating with us in carrying out that course. He was sure that course would be carried to a successful issue at no distant day.

QUEBEC, April 7.—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the Government of the Province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm-houses and church, court-house, &c., for emigrants to be hereafter sent.

ST. LOUIS.

Annexation of Carondelet—Grape and Wine Growers—The Richmond Accident.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Formal possession was taken to-day by proper authority of Carondelet, recently annexed to St. Louis by legislative enactment, and the records of the City Council and other effects brought here. Carondelet is six miles south of the St. Louis Court-house, and has about 10,000 population, large iron furnaces, marine ways, ship-yards, etc.

The Mississippi Valley Grape and Winegrowers' Association closed the day's session here this afternoon. Members from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and other States were present, and much information was laid before the Association.

Nothing further heard from the steamer Richmond.

A wrecking boat went to her relief this noon, and the probabilities are that she will be saved without much damage. The boat is valued at $120,000; insured in Louisville and Pittsburg offices. She had about 1,800 tons of freight, valued at near one hundred thousand dollars; insured in part as follows: Pacific, of California, $2,000; Globe Mutual, of St. Louis, $8,000; Citizens' and Boatmen's, St. Louis, each $1,000; American Central, $5,000.

CINCINNATI.

Seriously Hurt—Ordained—Pioneer Celebration—The Election—Lectures—Typographical Emeute—Fraud.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Henry W. Sage, a prominent business man of this city, was thrown from his buggy to-day and seriously hurt. He suffered a dislocation of the shoulder and a fracture of the right leg.

Rev. Francis C. Montfort, son of Dr. Montfort of the Herald and Presbyter, was ordained and installed pastor of the Orchard-street Presbyterian church this evening.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, in the Council Chamber, this afternoon. A very interesting address was delivered by Judge Wm. Johnston.

The official count of the vote of the recent city election shows that Fisher (Rep.) is elected by a majority of 4,546. Average Republican majority on the city ticket, 3,120. Official returns show that Wm. Stone is elected Alderman from the First ward.

The Cincinnati Presbytery closed its session this evening.

Over forty compositors in the Commercial office are on a strike this evening. Mr. Halstead says he will have no trouble in holding out against the movement.

CITY POLITICS.

Shall There Be a Democratic Convention?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I do not think there is a true Democrat in the city of Louisville but will agree that a Convention is indispensable. But how is this Convention to be brought about? How often have the Democrats of Louisville been fooled with bogus ward meetings, and in how many instances have they been manipulated; and how often have the nominations been contrary to the choice of the party? This has so often been the case that good men and true Democrats have become soured and disgusted with all conventions. I have been a Democrat from my early boyhood, am yet, and expect to vote for and with that party as long as there is a vestige of it left. And if ever there was a time when a Democrat should vote and work for the success of that party it is now. I have always been a Convention man, but unless we can get the best men of the party to come out and attend these ward meetings, and help to nominate good and true Democrats, I am opposed to them and shall not participate in them. We have too many men in this city who are Democrats so long as it suits their convenience. It is time now for the true men of the party to look around and select good and true men, nominate such men for all the offices to be filled, and then stand by them, and let no man say he won't vote because the negro votes. Negro suffrage has become the law of the land, forced upon us by those in power, and it is useless to fret and fume over it. Come up like true Democrats and stand side by side and cast your votes for good and true Democrats. Do this, and there is no chance for a Radical to be elected in this city. But if we stand off and say we won't vote, one vote lost in this way counts two for them. We have the majority and can beat them with their negro votes. All that is needed is organization and good selections. And here I will presume to say one word to my brother mechanics and working men, as we compose a large class of those who take an interest in these conventions: If it is decided by the party to have ward meetings to nominate candidates we should not act hastily, but take our time and select good men, and then work and vote to elect them. FIFTH WARD.

NEW YORK.

The Real Opening of the McFarland Trial.

The Prisoner Somewhat Anxious.

Theory of the Defense Elaborated.

Mendacious Press Reports

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 7.—To-day the trial proper of Daniel McFarland began. The difficulty of admission to the court was considerably increased, and the desire to be present on the part of immense numbers much more eager and pressing. McFarland looked well, but anxious somewhat. He had not the same quiet, easy air he wore during the preliminary proceedings. His nerves were evidently strung up a good deal, and he watched the proceedings with a keenly intelligent interest, making notes of every point which struck him as novel or important.

At 11 o'clock Recorder Hackett and Judge Bedford took their seats upon the bench and the trial was at once proceeded with. The District Attorney said:

If the court please, gentlemen of the jury, the prosecuting officer of a country like this has a duty devolving upon him full of difficulty and responsibility. On questions of fact he was, however, happy to say that in this country the jury alone were to decide. On questions of law the wise precaution was taken that the court should direct the jury. All classes of men were eligible to the jury box, and life, liberty and property were safe in their hands. In this case he would at once say that if it was clearly shown that the prisoner at the bar had justifiable grounds for taking the life of Albert D. Richardson, they should at once acquit him and let him go scot free. On the other hand, if there was not a sufficient reason for the homicidal act, they should find McFarland guilty; for by the bloody deed he had sacrificed his life to the law.

The District Attorney then continued at length to detail the circumstances attending the shooting and at once called the witnesses for the prosecution, two clerks in the Tribune office, who related all they had seen.

Dr. Swann, who attended Richardson at the Astor House, described the wound and was examined by the District Attorney.

State the cause of his death.

Mr. Graham—That I object to. He has stated it already. He said it brought on peritonitis, of which the man died.

The Court—I understand he has already stated that.

Mr. Graham—I will show that they put this man through an excitement. They kept him on narcotics that would destroy anybody.

The question was admitted.

Witness—We have to state that the cause, first, was a gunshot wound; and, second, peritonitis.

Q.—Will you state whether the wound was necessarily fatal?

Mr. Graham—I object to that. This jury has got to find that the deceased died of this wound, and that he was not helped by anything that occurred between the 25th of November and the 2d of December.

The Court—I think the subject a proper one.

Answer—It was.

On cross-examination Mr. Graham asked of the Doctor:

Were you present at any proceeding that took place on the 30th of November?

Answer—I presume you refer to the marriage ceremony?

The witness was not allowed to answer the question.

Mr. Graham—I am entitled to show what they did to this man after they saw McFarland had finished him. If they had chosen to take him out in the street and make him run around the block; if they had chosen to do that, I have a right to show it. I can show that they submitted him to a worse excitement than that; and I have a right to show this to the jury, and all that was done to him down to the time that he died. I will state the mode of the death; the surroundings of the death; the concomitants of the death. I show to this jury that this man could have lived an hour longer but for what they did to him. I have a right to do it.

The Court—If you propose to show that this marriage ceremony was the cause of his death?

Mr. Graham—I propose to show that these men were responsible for the death to which they sent him. They cannot rest their case unless they satisfy the jury of the cause of which this man died. I will show that they called in the aid of the most horrible and disgraceful compacts, merely to get the property of this man. They could have married these parties by mere form of contract. It did not need the performance of any religious ceremony. They might have simply agreed to become man and wife, and it was not necessary to bring in this blasphemy to give an appearance of decency to what was then going on. If I show that the deceased came to his death by the unlawful act of another person, and that those who were called around him hastened his death, let the prisoner have the benefit of it. Suppose I show that they put his mind under a vexatious torture; that this was all planned more than three years ago, and then ripened into this murder from the acts of those who witnessed the Astor House inquiry, those who witnessed the planting of the tree and who were also there to witness the full growth from the time it was first planted. They had brought it to that point of iniquity that they would not permit the soul of this man to go out of the world without consummating their plans. They cannot close this case on the part of the prosecution unless they show that this man Richardson died, as they allege in the indictment, from this pistol bullet. If I can show that their treatment hastened his death I have a right to show it. We will show that Beecher had that intercepted letter put in his hands two or three months before, and was then put upon his guard against that iniquity which he committed on that occasion. We ask that the question go before the jury whether deceased died wholly by the act of the prisoner? The District Attorney had this morning claimed to be a counsel for the prisoner, after shutting out from the jury box two of Mr. McFarland's countrymen, who would understand his nature. If Mr. Beecher and Dr. Frothingham had known their duty they would never have permitted a narcotized man to go through this blasphemous, horrible ceremony; would never have burdened his conscience with that ceremony to merely procure his property to be sent in a certain way. Had they not the right to show that his death was caused by want of proper attendance, by want of proper sustenance, and by want of proper treatment? Could they not show that his death was hurried by these acts? He proposed to show that a grasping and machinating woman had deserted this man because he had no property, in order to secure her hold on this property. I offer to show that at the time of this blasphemous ceremony he was so much under the influence of narcotics as to be incapable of weighing the moral effect of the ceremony, and yet that they so far excited him as to hasten his death.

The question was excluded. The prosecution here rested. Mr. Graham thereupon made a motion to dismiss the case, claiming that the prosecution had failed to prove that the death of Richardson resulted from McFarland's ball as its sole cause. An important hiatus between the shooting and the death had not been filled up. Suppose they had told him falsely that his mother was dead, and grief had brought about his death?

What more harrassing question could have been presented to him, if he were capable of considering it, than the question whether he would be more or less guilty in going before his Maker in marrying or not marrying this woman? The point he made was, that they had not shown that the deceased had come to his death by the prisoner's agency, not accelerated by the act of any other person.

Recorder Hackett—I think the case must go to the jury.

Before the adjournment of the court an immense sensation was made, owing to a motion made by Mr. John Graham. He adverted in vehement terms to the mendacity of the Daily Star, which journal was in the nefarious gang who wanted to hound McFarland to death. Its editor, who was not unknown either to the public or in the courts, had set deliberately about misrepresenting the facts of the case and caricaturing the jury. Mr. Graham congratulated the press of the city generally, for the fidelity and dignity of their reports, and his remarks had reference only to this one venal and mendacious journal. He made a motion that if such reports were continued, his Honor would exclude the reporters of the journal in question from the court. The decision on this motion, which is based on section 20 of the Revised Statutes forbidding grossly incorrect reports of a trial to be published, was reserved by the court.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

The money market was easy at 5 to 6 per cent. on call.

The Government bond market was strong in the morning, 1867's selling at 109¾, but afterwards falling off to 109 and 108¾, closing at 108¾ to 109⅛.

The foreign exchange market was firm and commercial bills scarce. Prime bankers sixty days' sterling bills are quoted at 108⅛ to 108⅜.

A commission paper firm is reported to have suspended.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors were in session to-day considering a consolidation with the Western Union Railroad and the purchase of the Hastings and Dakota road.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 112, advanced to 112½, declined to 111¾. After the Board adjourned sales were made at 112@112¼ at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong and advanced in Lake Shore, Reading, the Northwest shares, and New Jersey Central. The Vanderbilt and St. Paul stocks declined.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE THOMAS FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Some twenty-five officers of the Army of the Cumberland, including Gens. Barnes, Loder, Long, Thompson, and Sanderson, assembled this afternoon and left in a body for Troy to attend the funeral of Gen. Thomas. The steamer Europa, from Glasgow, arrived.

President Grant and Cabinet, Senators Fenton and Cameron and Representatives Banks and Garfield arrived to-night from Washington, en route to Troy. They left by special train for that city to-night. Gen. Sheridan is in town. It is not known whether he will attend Thomas' obsequies.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Complete returns of the state election give Padelford (Republican) for Governor 10,496; Pearce (Democrat) 6,205; scattering 282.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A Big Political Meeting at Elkton—Golladay Speaks Again.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

ELKTON, KY., April 5, 1870.

Many bitter days have passed since we witnessed such a gratifying scene as was presented at our court house on yesterday. It reminded us of the good old political days of the past, when the people, as of one voice, were determined to maintain the right. Men from the plow, from the shop, and the counter, citizens of all classes for a day forsook their pursuits, and our magnificent "temple of justice" was thronged.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to a notice issued, for the purpose of hearing the claims of the different candidates from the speakers and congressional districts. This, together with the reputation of the speakers, drew the largest crowd that has been in Elkton for years. Chief Justice Rufus K. Williams, a candidate for re-election to the Appellate bench from this district spoke first. He announced himself as opposed to conventions, and was an independent candidate. He ignored politics in the race. He would, however, withdraw in favor of the Democratic nominee, if a Radical should announce himself as a candidate for the honor he now asked at their hands. When the speaker retired from the stand, the Hon. J. H. Lowry, of Todd county, advanced to the front of the platform, and remarked, that through the courtesy of the Hon. J. S. Golladay, the next speaker, he simply desired to announce himself as a Republican candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. He had a full list of appointments, and would make an active and thorough canvass, and would take pleasure in meeting his Democratic friends. After Mr. Lowry's few remarks, Hon. J. S. Golladay rose to speak, and as he rose the people from all parts of the hall gathered close to him to hear his remarks in explanation and vindication of his course in reference to the appointment of the New York cadet. He delivered an elaborate speech. He commenced by saying that circumstances had drawn down upon him a storm of envy, jealousy and prejudice which he feared all his wisdom, power and popularity could not sustain. The Democratic press of Kentucky, he regretted to say, was turbulent and clamorous, and had unjustly and cruelly endeavored to arouse public sentiment against him. He would not say a harsh word against the press, though it had been bitter and severe against him. He returned his thanks to the metropolitan paper of Kentucky—the COURIER-JOURNAL—which is the head and front of the Democratic party. It alone had done him the justice to publish the letter of Mr. Brown, his attorney, and other articles in his favor. Conscious of his innocence, yet disdaining the mortifying indignity of subjecting his constituency to a trial before a military committee, whose resentment he knew had rather sprung from the venality of his constituents' political virtues than any other cause. He, under these circumstances, tendered his resignation. He referred to the persecution of the immortal Clay as an evidence of how unjust charges pursue good men through their lives and survive them long after they have passed from the theatre of life. Now that he was exonerated from the charge preferred against him, he asked for a vindication of his course. He reminded his audience that he had been faithful to his trust; no transaction which had been intrusted to his hands, either for individuals or the public, had failed for want of prompt attention on his part. He closed in an eloquent appeal, asking a reelection and vindication by his constituents. Dr. John F. South, of Warren, a Democratic candidate for Congress, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He was listened to with a great deal of interest. Gen. Lewis, of Barren, was expected to have been present and address the meeting, but was not. At a late time the war closed the large and the fate of good feeling between the Democratic and Radical parties of this county as now prevails. CLAUDE.

"The Proposed Chamber of Commerce."

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your correspondent "Lex," in Thursday's COURIER-JOURNAL attacks with more energy than discretion "the proposed Chamber of Commerce" provided for by an act which recently passed the Legislature of Kentucky. That "nobody had heard" of the provisions of the new act of incorporation of the Board of Trade may be true so far as "Lex" is concerned, but is a grievous mistake otherwise; for it had been read and commented upon in public meetings of the Board of Trade; a copy, as it went to the Legislature, had been from day to day submitted to the inspection of gentlemen who take an interest in commercial affairs, and its progress through the Legislature had the same publicity that is given to similar acts of legislation. "Lex," is therefore unfortunate when he assumes that any attempt was made to ignore amendments, or that the Board of Trade, as now constituted, or as it may be constituted under the provisions of the charter, under consideration, assumes the prerogative of arbiter of the "city's destiny." I am persuaded that "Lex" does not entertain any such opinion, and that he was simply trying his hand at a rhetorical flourish.

The admissions made by "Lex," that there may be some excuse and some argument offered for a railroad scheme, which requires and solicits a subscription from the city, is rather gratifying than otherwise, as it shows that "Lex," like a good many others, is coming up out of the fogs of fogyism into the broad light of enterprise and progressiveness. That there is some excuse and some argument for such appropriations of money is pretty generally conceded, and that they are about the only things that very boldly represent Louisville has ever made, is susceptible of easy demonstration.

Louisville, under the stimulus of railroads radiating to every point of the compass, has advanced rapidly in every element of power and influence. If this is true, and "Lex" doubtless thinks there are "some" reasons for believing the statement, then why parade the amount that appropriated for a reason for doing nothing for other meritorious enterprises that have for their object the general welfare?

"Lex," unfortunately for his position, jumps at conclusions. He is altogether too impetuous in his back action public spirit, and says "the idea that a tax is to be imposed upon the property-holders for the construction of a building for the Board of Trade to make a library and an academy of fine arts is rather ridiculous."

"Lex" does not state in what particular the idea is ridiculous—probably because, in such cases, the strength of the game lies in bald assertions. Suppose, Mr. Editor, that we look at this proposed enterprise boldly and squarely? It is due all classes of tax-payers that this be done, for it is an enterprise which proposes to benefit all classes.

First, by having and maintaining a chamber of commerce, controlling all matters relating to trade, commerce, and manufactures. Now "Lex," in his communication, holds that a tax which shall in any way promote this object is ridiculous. "Lex" does not see wherein "the bone and sinew," "the hard-working mechanics" of Louisville, would be benefited. "Lex" is evidently a very superficial political economist, given to talking more than to thinking. A proposition becomes ridiculous to him simply because he cannot master it. The trade, commerce and manufactures of Louisville are large and growing in interest; they are the bone and sinew of the city, and there is not a mechanic within its boundary but what will derive direct benefits from their continued growth. "Lex," in his attempt to array the "bone and sinew" and the "hard-working mechanic" against their interests, is obnoxious to some extent to the charge of demagoguery—but.

Second, The new charter provides for a Chamber of science, which shall have charge and control of matters relating to science, art and literature. The new charter provides for collecting and establishing a public library, for collecting and founding a museum of science, and to gather and establish a gallery of art. In these provisions, the supply of absolute and growing necessities is contemplated, and the claims upon the tax payers are such that they need only to be fully and fairly set forth to be generally admitted and promptly met.

Louisville, boasting a population of 175,000 souls, is without a library. From time to time efforts have been made to supply this desideratum, but so far only failure has resulted. A few books have been brought together, to be scattered and lost. In this enterprise the "bone and sinew" and "hard-working mechanic," whom "Lex" assumes to represent, but unintentionally doubtless, misrepresents, are directly interested. That class of our citizens who cannot own large private libraries must forever be deprived of the luxury and benefit of books, unless provided for them, and this important blessing the new charter proposes to confer. It will provide books for the public, and the humblest votary of learning may come and quench his thirst at the public fountain. The proposition is not only not "ridiculous," but it is pre-eminently wise and public spirited. It appeals to large, generous hearts with irresistible force, and the more it is discussed the more certain is it to gain the favor of all classes of our people.

The museum of science, which the charter provides for, as also a gallery of art, are objects worthy of universal commendation. Louisville has grown to metropolitan proportions, and rightfully aspires to the full recognition of her claims as one of the centers of trade, commerce, literature, and art. This laudable ambition will be fully gratified, if the advanced position taken in the charter under consideration is approved by the people. The capital stock of the Board of Trade under the new charter, it is provided, shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars—to be divided into shares of $100 each, and any one paying taxes for the purpose specified in the charter will be entitled to a receipt therefor, and upon the surrender of receipts to the amount of $100 shall receive a share of the stock. This does not look much like a "close corporation." It is just the opposite—as far removed from a close corporation as possible—and purposely so, for it is the wish to have every man, woman and child, if possible, in Louisville fully identified in the noble undertaking.

The tax levied, for the purposes set forth, it is provided, shall be one-tenth of one per cent. upon all the real estate within the corporate limits of the city. This tax upon the present assessed value of real estate—$55,000,000—will yield $55,000 annually. By the terms of the charter this amount will entitle the real estate interest of Louisville annually to 550 shares of the capital stock. And here it might be well to inquire of "Lex," as any other man, if the owners of real estate have not a vital and abiding interest in every enterprise which looks to the public good, the advancement of the city, or which gives it an enviable name and fame abroad?

The tax to be levied upon the personal property of citizens is fixed at 1-20 of one per cent. The present assessed value of the personalty of the city approximates $33,000,000, which would yield the sum of $1,650 per annum. This tax, though small, includes a large number of citizens who will derive special and valuable advantages from the proposed enterprise. In no other way can many of them hope to secure the benefits of a public library. In no other way can they calculate upon gratifying their wishes for paintings and statuary, or of cultivating a taste for the fine arts.

The new charter provides that the tax levied upon the sales of merchandise shall be 1-20 of 1 per cent. It is largely within the area of probabilities, based upon the most reliable data, that the merchants of Louisville, under this provision, will pay for the largest share toward carrying out all of the enterprises embodied in the new Board of Trade charter.

"Lex" and those who are so unfortunate as to be influenced by his inconsiderate statements and transparent sophisms need to be told that the new charter nowhere makes any provision for maintaining a Board of Trade, or even providing a room for holding its meetings free of rent. The merchants and business men who have been active in originating this enterprise, having been influenced by the most honorable considerations from the first, ask for the new charter the most careful and critical consideration, believing that it will daily gain in popular favor, and be triumphantly adopted by the people of Louisville at the polls. ANTI-LEX.

FOREIGN.

Violent Opposition to Conscription in Spain.

Fresh Outbreak at Barcelona.

Rumored Changes in the English Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN.

POPULAR OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operations of the military conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Camas and Santiponce with banners flying, shouting viva republic, and down with conscription. They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail, after some difficulty, and the crowd dispersed. The city soon became quiet.

RENEWED VIOLENCE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, April 7, 2 P. M.—News from Barcelona is highly important. Advices just received state that troubles have broken out there with renewed violence. The rioters have congregated a short distance out of the city and have thrown up barricades. The Captain General has notified the Government that he is not strong enough to attack them, and is awaiting reinforcements. Gen. Prim has sent Gen. Baldrich to the scene to take command of the National troops.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

MADRID, April 7.—In the Cortes to-day a dispatch from the Captain General of Cuba was read, announcing the flight of Jordan, the insurgent Commander-in-Chief, the surrender of many of the rebels and execution of others, and declaring that the rebellion is at an end. The Cortes adopted a vote of thanks to the Captain General and the army, navy and volunteers of Cuba.

ENGLAND.

ADVANCE IN PAPER.

LONDON, April 7.—The paper-makers in the North of England, at a meeting in Manchester yesterday, agreed to advance the price on all kinds of paper ten per cent., owing to the dearness of rags.

THE LATE BOAT RACE.

The Times in an editorial on the boat race says: Pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge the victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition.

The Telegraph says the victory is immensely popular and the satisfaction genuine and unbounded.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

It is hinted to-day that Sir Stafford Northcote's contemplated visit to Canada has some relation to the Red river difficulty.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The Globe intimates the early retirement of the present Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, present Secretary of War, will probably be elected his successor. The Globe also announces that a change is contemplated in the ministry, among which are the following: Lord Northbrook, to replace Cardwell as Secretary of War; A. S. Ayrton, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should John Bright withdraw in consequence of ill-health; Sir Roundell Palmer is to succeed Lord Hatherly as Lord Chancellor.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords to-day the election of Lord Lanesborough, as representative Peer for Ireland, was announced.

In the Commons Mr. Childers, First Lord of Admiralty, said Captain Lamberts, of the man-of-war Daphne, now cruising in the Pacific, had been directed to use the utmost vigilance to arrest the deportation of the South Sea Islanders.

Mr. Monsell, Under Colonial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, informed the House that nothing had been done about the Red river difficulty since the 22d of March, when the Government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities.

The House resumed consideration of the Irish land bill in committee.

Mr. Lyon, member from Limerick county, moved an amendment, providing that an evicted tenant be entitled to damages equal to ten years' rent, but not to exceed £100.

Mr. Gladstone opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract, after the provisions of the bill had been observed for a given number of years, discretion thereon to be left to the courts. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss and defend other clauses of the bill.

Gathorne Hardy admitted that the most objectionable features of the bill had been removed.

Sir Roundell Palmer was averse to further changes.

Mr. Grey thought the bill an adroit scheme for extorting long leases from reluctant landlords.

Messrs. Hunt and Hogan favored seven years as a term of lease.

Mr. Synan's amendment and several others were withdrawn or negatived.

Mr. Gladstone, after referring to the concessions already made with reluctance, said the denial of all compensation to the outgoing tenant, the denial of freedom of contract, and the limitation of damages to £50 which were proposed in an amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He appealed solemnly to the Commons to accept the concessions made by the Government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters.

The House divided on Fowler's amendment with the following result: For the amendment, 218; against, 250; majority for Government, 32.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

FRANCE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE OPPOSITION.

PARIS, April 7.—It is reported that the opposition party will issue a proclamation concerning the Plebiscitum.

RUMORS THAT AFFECT THE BOURSE.

It is rumored that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Buffete, Minister of Finance, have tendered their resignations. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt to-day while mounting his horse. These rumors have had an effect upon the bourse, and depressed rentes, which at this hour are quoted at 73f. 45c.

THE ACADEMY OF FRANCE.

Emile Ollivier and Jules Janin have been elected members of the Academy of France. Ollivier takes the chair made vacant by the death of Lamartine.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS

to-day signed a protest against the closing of the Ecole de Medicine.

THE PLEBISCITUM

will be submitted to the nation after the Senate votes on the senatus consultum, probably about the 15th of May. It is generally understood the Government will allow both Chambers to discuss the plebiscitum before it is voted upon by the people.

THE CREUZOT STRIKE.

The Moniteur accuses Rouher of encouraging the strike of the workmen at La Creuzot.

IRELAND.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A FENIAN.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A mason, working on the new cathedral here, was arrested by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. Name withheld.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 7, P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞; account 93⅞. American securities quiet: 10-40s, 87; '62s, 91⅛; '65s, 90¼; '67s, 89¾. Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 114¼; Great Western 28¾. Stocks quiet. Bullion in the Bank of England has declined £268 during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—Cotton market quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d; red Western No. 2 7s 4d@8s; winter 8s 7d@8s 8d. Western flour 19s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 26s 3d. Oats 2s. Pork 90s 6d. Mess 106s. Lard 67s. Cheese 72s 6d. Bacon 56s. Spirits petroleum is 2d; refined 1s 7d.

LONDON, April 7.—Tallow 44s 7d. Sperm oil 91s. Sugar quiet. Linseed cake £9 7s@£9 5s. Linseed oil quiet. Turpentine quiet and steady.

PARIS, April 7.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 73f 90c. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 5,000,000 francs during the week.

PARIS, April 7, 11 P. M.—Bourse continues excited, but rentes recovered, and are quoted at 73f. 77c.

FRANKFORT, April 7.—Bonds quiet at 95¼@95¾.

HAVRE, April 7.—Cotton opened firm at 137 on the spot, and 133 afloat.

TROY.

Arrival of the Remains of General Thomas—Distinguished Officers Present, etc.

TROY, April 7.—The remains of General Thomas arrived this morning. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by the committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On arrival here the remains were laid in state at St. Paul's Church. Generals McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger and other distinguished officers are in the city.

The funeral exercises will take place at noon to-morrow.

The body will be interred in Oakland Cemetery.

President Grant is expected to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE.............WASHINGTON, April 7.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

MR. KELLOGG introduced a bill to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levees for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi valley from overflow. It provides for a grant of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of them shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

A bill for extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton railroad was passed.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A concurrent resolution directing inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth amendment upon the Indians was adopted.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

MR. DRAKE introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondelet vs. the United States.

CLEVELAND.

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland for the protection of an inlet for water-works about to be constructed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION BONDS.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue construction bonds, securing the same by mortgage, with the amendments of Mr. Wilson, fixing the price of additional lands at $2 50 per acre and restricting them to actual settlers, next came up.

MR. HOWELL argued against railroads monopolizing lands.

MR. STEWART defended railroads and land grants as conducing to the prosperity of the country.

INCOME TAX.

Without disposing of the bill, the bill declaratory of the meaning and intention of the existing laws relative to the income tax was taken up, on motion of Mr. Sherman. As amended by the Finance Committee, the bill simply continues for the present year the tax on salaries and dividends, and omits all reference to income tax, and refers only to tax on dividends, salaries and interest paid by corporations.

MR. SCOTT offered an amendment to obviate what he termed the injustice of tax collected through banks of dividends to persons having less than one thousand dollars, which Mr. Sherman opposed as likely to create confusion in the execution of the present laws. Rejected—16 against 36.

MR. SUMNER spoke against the re-establishment of the income tax.

MR. CONKLING hoped the present bill would be the finality of the income tax.

MR. SHERMAN considered it the most just of all our taxes.

After further remarks by Mr. Davis in favor of a poll tax, a carefully adjusted property tax, and a revision of the system of taxation upon whisky and tobacco, the bill was amended and passed in the shape to construe that the income tax be collected for and during the year 1870 in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds in construction of its road, was then proceeded with, and discussed by Messrs. Harlan and Howell, the latter asserting that the cry against subsidizing railroads came not from the honest settlers, but from land speculators.

MR. HARLAN delivered a lengthy argument in support of the views of his colleague (Howell) upon the necessity of the modification of the policy of railroad land grants so as to secure the rights of actual settlers.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow move to take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

MR. RAMSEY said he would insist upon the next special order, which was the franking privilege bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the republic of St. Domingo.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, objected.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of internal Revenue in his opinion as to the form, size, &c., of the book adapted to the business of the people. Adopted.

MR. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing an investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of marine hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported back the following bills:

To extend the time in which certain officers may be prosecuted. Passed. It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, etc., in matters of claims for pensions and bounty, to be instituted within four years.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding 53 in number, for the purpose of making examinations of books, papers and accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

MR. FERRIS reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States courts. Passed.

MR. JENCKES reported a bill to regulate the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction in United States courts. Passed.

POINT OF ORDER.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, a point of order was raised by Messrs. Paine and Cullom as to the correctness of the prevailing practice under rules as to the morning hour, which, after an explanation from the Speaker and considerable discussion, went over for further consideration.

APPROPRIATION.

MR. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. He explained the cause of the deficiency, and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes $2 50 per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and 25 per cent. ad valorem, and the pending amendment (that offered by Mr. Strong) to increase it to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

MR. SCHENCK, acting on instructions of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars and leave the law as it is at present.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion. Mr. Myers renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as under the existing law.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, moved to amend the subsequent clause, relating to cotton manufactures, so as to read: "On all manufactures of cotton, and on other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2d, 1861, is hereby restored."

After discussion by Messrs. Brooks, Kelly, O'Neill, Dawes, Marshall, Schenck, Brooks (Mass.), Maynard, Cox, and Finkelburg, the amendment was rejected.

MR. MARSHALL moved to substitute 30 per cent. ad valorem for taxes provided in the paragraph. Rejected.

MR. WINANS offered as a substitute for the clause the one on the same subject contained in the act of March 2d, 1861. Rejected.

MR. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "and in addition thereto ten per cent ad valorem."

MR. BUTLER opposed the change of the present law, and Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Ways and Means Committee. During the discussion Mr. Butler said it was due to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress he had, in the heat of debate, stated substantially that he intended to investigate the course of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. At that time he had many stories broached to him, which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them, and had found them in every instance to be of that class of slanders which every public man suffered in the same place. Where he had made the assertion, he felt it due to that gentleman (Schenck), as well as himself, to make as far as he could reparation.

MR. SCHENCK said he accepted the reparation in the same spirit in which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he challenged the investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation into anything implicating his integrity would be, and he was glad that in the same place and by the same gentleman by whom the insinuation against him had been thrown out, there was now such a retraction made as would go to the world.

MR. BUTLER moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

The next paragraph was as to common spool thread.

MR. SCHENCK moved to amend by changing 12 cents to 8 cents and 200 yards to 100 yards, so as to read "on spool thread, of cotton, six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not more than 100 yards of thread, and for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, on each spool, six cents per dozen spools, and thirty per cent. ad valorum in addition to the above rates."

MR. ALLISON moved to make it 8 cents per dozen spools, and said the present rates were from 65 to 75 per cent. on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from 50 to 60 per cent., which he thought quite high enough.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, moved to reduce the rate to 4c per dozen spools. This was rejected.

Without disposing of other amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

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IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Agent for the { VERZENAY / E. IRROY & CO. } Champagnes.
OLD EAST INDIA BITTERS.
RECOMMENDS his well-assorted stock of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sherries, Port Wines, Cognac Brandies, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Irish Whisky, Gin, &c.

WALKER'S
PURE
HOLLAND SCHNAPPS
AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO.
General Wholesale Agents,
93 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1828 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
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W. L. CLAY & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
W. L. C. & CO.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
292 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Lath, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.
Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets.

Iron, Nails, Steel,
Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools.
WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,
All kinds for sale at lowest rates.
Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,
291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
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Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 86 pages.
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JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Maryland Bag Factory.
BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags. Orders Filled and Bags.
C. B. & T. W. ALLINPHIN,
Southwest of your South and Pratt streets,
Baltimore, Md.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SYRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE!
A Certain Remedy for Every Form of
FEVER AND AGUE.
Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.
Is Pleasant to the Taste.
Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.
It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.
Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES!
The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.
Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.
CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM
Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."
Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier,
Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.
A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,
SUCH AS
Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.
It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
AND
Pareira Brava,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR
Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre), in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.
In all cases of weakness arising from disease that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed
CHANGE OF LIFE.
Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.)
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents
For sale by all Druggists.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of five at [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these are not procurable, [illegible] in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

[illegible]

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for [illegible] each insertion [illegible] square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $16; two months, $25; three months, $30; every other day one month, $10; two months, $16; three months, $20.

"For Sale," "To Let," "Wanted," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrology" and "Lottery" advertisements [illegible].

[illegible]

All advertisements, except for established customers, [illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than [illegible] Special notices, [illegible] double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Columbia boasts of its model Sunday schools.

An Odd Fellows' lodge is to be organized in Elizabethtown.

The public schools of Newport cost last year $21,010 68.

There was not a single wedding in all Daviess county last week.

There are three one-legged candidates for Assessor of Barren county.

The court-house at Glasgow has been remodeled and thoroughly repaired.

Adair county invested $750 in the recking scalps of five red foxes one day last week.

The April term of the Barren Circuit Court will commence on Monday. Judge Alexander will preside.

The colored folks of Newport have a jubilee over the Fifteenth amendment proclamation on the 14th.

It is said that the wheat prospects in Adair county were never more flattering at this season of the year.

The Columbus Spectator says the real harbingers of spring have appeared—barefooted boys and straw hats.

Of the sixty-nine negro votes cast in Owensboro on Monday last sixty-seven were cast for the Radical ticket.

Mr. Beverly A. Hicks, for many years a resident of Fayette county, died in Owensboro, on Thursday last, of paralysis.

Mr. J. H. Lowry, of Todd, is supposed to be the Radical opponent of Gen. Lewis for Congress in the Third District.

John M. Rice, of Kenton county, was decided on Wednesday to be of unsound mind, and ordered to be sent to the Lexington Asylum.

Thousands of fish are caught every year at a place on Green river known as Harmon's Spring. The present is said to be a very propitious time.

W. H. Botts, Clem. Depp, E. Morris, G. B. Webb, Thomas Jones, W. J. Bettersworth and J. R. Redding are Glasgow trustees for the ensuing year.

McGinnis, who shot and killed the desperado Turner in Green county some days ago, had an examination before a proper tribunal, and was duly acquitted.

R. M. Park was elected Police Judge and William H. Warren Marshal of Elizabethtown on Monday. The former holds his office for two years, the latter for one.

The several Masonic bodies of Covington have purchased a lot in the new cemetery on the Lexington pike. It is circular in shape, and contains 2,827 square feet.

It is asserted that Mr. Kegan, a contractor of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, shot and killed James McCann, also a contractor, in Ohio county on Monday last.

The barracks of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Newcastle, occupied by the cadets in his military school, were entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday. The building will be immediately rebuilt, and the school will go on without interruption.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Kenton county has issued a call for a convention to be held at Independence on Saturday, May 7th, to nominate candidates for County Judge, Sheriff, Assessor, Clerk of County Court, Surveyor, Coroner, &c.

Ashland is improving within the last year, about forty houses having been erected during the past season. Her enterprising City Council are energetically engaged in grading streets, draining and filling up the low places in town. It is said there are no intoxicating liquors being sold in the place. The Town Council refused some time ago to grant the dealers license.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Columbus, Ga., is to have a new Methodist church.

Dr. Paul F. Eve is going back to Nashville for life.

Twenty men want to be tax collector of Brooks county, Ga.

Majority for new constitution in Tennessee, thus far reported, is 54,162.

Brunswick, Ga., is being improved. They are whitewashing the fences.

A negro woman thrashed the postmaster at Decatur, Texas, one day last week.

Mr. James Abington is elected Mayor of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee.

The cocoa grass is dying out in the Grosse Tete country to the great joy of planters.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Theater has done better this season than for a dozen years past.

Mrs. Sallie Herbert, daughter of General Joel A. Battle, died in Nashville on the 6th inst.

Since the 1st of January 735 tons of crude phosphate have been shipped from Charleston to England.

A Nashville paper announces that the "jungles" of that city are becoming respectable.

The Texas Military Institute has been located on beautiful grounds, one mile west of the city of Austin.

The branch of the Georgia State Lottery at Macon has been adjourned to Atlanta, for lack of patronage.

A soda fountain has gone into operation in Nashville, and "gardening exercises" are being broached.

The spring term of the District Court for Burleson county, Texas, proved a failure for the want of a sheriff.

A citizen of Savannah has placed a fine carriage and pair at the service of Gen. Lee, which have been accepted.

"Bill Arp" (Charles H. Smith) lectured in Rome, Ga., on Tuesday, on the "Ancient History of Modern Rome."

The city of Baton Rouge has voted in favor of a bonus of $85,000 to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg railroad.

Twenty-eight of the thirty-seven daily and weekly papers published in South Carolina approve the action of the recent Press Convention.

Ryland Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, who was shot a few days ago in a difficulty with one Smith, is likely to lose his leg.

The weather throughout the interior of Louisiana has been unusually cold, but is now improving, and planting operations have progressed finely.

There are seven brick-yards in Houston, Texas, and neighborhood. They turn out upon an average about two hundred thousand brick each week.

The mass meeting of Cuban sympathisers that was to take place in Charleston had to be postponed on account of the illness of the President of the Junta.

Planters of Natchitoches, La., will have to some extent be obliged to replant corn, and it is feared that the fruit is lost in the parish, owing to the late cold weather.

The question now agitating Memphis is: Shall the city permit the erection of a central railroad depot, to which every railroad entering the city shall have access?

Capt. Wm. Freis, one of the survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, is dead. He was the father of the German settlement in Texas which bears his name—Freisburg.

A citizen of Maine is "prospecting" in South Carolina for the lease of a large tract of marsh land, and proposes to cultivate frogs and send their hind legs to the Northern markets.

Capt. H. Cheshire, an old gentleman eighty-five years of age, residing near Atlanta, Ga., who has been always a strong Universalist, has recently connected himself with the Presbyterian Church.

The case of the State of Alabama vs. L. V. B. Martin, who shot and came near killing Judge Busteed, near two years ago, was called in the City Court of Montgomery on Friday, and continued till next term.

Savannah, Ga., is particularly honored just now by the presence of ex-Confederate Generals. It names them as follows: Generals Lee, Johnston, Lawton, Lovell, Jackson, Sorrel, Kirkland, Finnegan, Anderson and Dickerson.

A Nashville local editor thus deliciously announces a rise of the mercury: "The wild and tameless winds of March have calmed into soft, sweet south-zephyrs, and the merry chirp of the wild bird is heard among the branches but a short time since sheeted with armor of ice."

Mr. John Stephens, arrested by the military in Atlanta, Ga., recently, for complicity in the murder of Major J. A. Thompson, United States cavalry, at Fort Mason, Texas, in 1868, was taken before Judge Erskin, of the United States District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, on Saturday last, and discharged.

A party of trappers caught a beaver on [illegible] to the Mayor of Macon, [illegible] cooked in the best style of the art, and [illegible] a number of friends to be present and partake of the rare dish, which proved to be very savory, juicy and highly palatable.

A public meeting was held in Dalton, Georgia, on the [illegible] inst. to promote an influx of population and capital into that section of the State, and to consider how best to counteract the measures and misrepresentations of those who have, for reasons of their own, sought to produce at the North unfavorable impressions of the condition of society.

As an evidence of Southern progress, it is stated that the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida have twenty great railroads in progress of construction, while Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have about forty. These are additional to the roads already complete and in operation in these States.

During General Lee's stay in Savannah he will be the guest of General A. R. Lawton. On his arrival in Savannah, he was greeted and welcomed by an immense multitude of the citizens of that city, who demonstrated by their plaudits a due appreciation of him as a man and the leader of the "Lost Cause." He will remain in Savannah for some time to recuperate his failing health.

Darius Gregg died in Houston, Texas, recently, after a protracted illness, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, for forty-three years a resident of Texas. The Times says: "He was undoubtedly the oldest living citizen of Houston, having first come here in 1826. He was for many years the county surveyor of Harris, and held some other public position, but for many years past has lived quite retired. He was respected and esteemed in all the relations of life."

The New York Tribune says "General BUTLER thinks he objected to Capt. CONNER's admission as a member purely on moral grounds, and would have objected just the same had Capt. C. been a Republican." It is absurd to suppose that a man who has been guilty of every crime, from petit larceny to murder in the first degree, could think anything of the sort. BUTLER would not admit an archangel to a seat in Congress if the Radical party would thereby lose a single vote.

A person who calls himself GEORGE WALLACE, Senator 20 District, Georgia, and who is in Washington, writes thus to the Chronicle of that city:

If you remember, on the 28th ult., through your kindness, I was permitted through your columns to set two very prominent colored men of my State (Georgia) right in regard to the Bingham amendment. I beg leave, through the same medium, to do the same for a few more (who have never wearied of working to promote reconstruction in that rebellious old State) by giving publicity to the following telegram just received by me.

And here is what the "following telegram just received by me" says. It is from Savannah:

Hon. George Wallace:

Do for God's sake defeat the Bingham amendment or Republicans cannot live in Georgia.

HON. JAMES PORTER,
HON. J. M. SIMS,
HON. W. L. HOUSTON,
HON. W. A. GOLDING,
S. B. TARVER,
C. L. DELAMATTA.

"My object in giving publicity to this telegram," says the Hon. GEORGE WALLACE, "is that I have been reliably informed that a few enemies of reconstruction from Georgia have taken advantage of their not being in the city and are using their names to defeat what they actually want."

And this is a part of what Congress calls reconstruction. This is a part of the machinery which controls the action of Congress in fixing the destiny of whole States. It would be impossible for burlesque to go further without running itself into the ground.

Two Pictures.

The first, from the brush of an advanced sign-painter of the Hub, is a picture of Major General O. O. HOWARD praying upon the battle-field of Gettysburg and inviting a newspaper correspondent to make a note of the fact. A few days ago, says the New York Evening Post of a recent date, Mr. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, war correspondent of the Boston Journal, related, at the exhibition of Colonel BACHELDER's painting of the battle of Gettysburg in Boston, the following incident:

Pointing to Cemetery Hill, on the right of the painting, he said: "When I first reached the field on the morning of the second day's battle I reported to Major General HOWARD, whose headquarters were in the cemetery. I found him just preparing to take a lunch, already spread upon the grass, and accepted his cordial invitation to join him. The infantry lay quietly in their ranks, though the artillerists on the opposite heights warned us of the approaching battle. The scene which followed made a lasting impression on my memory. There, surrounded by the tablets of the dead, the air filled with the crash of shrieking shells and the sulphuric smoke of battle, General HOWARD knelt and, raising his hands to heaven, commended the cause of liberty to the God of battle, and asked His blessing upon the repast before us."

In this we have a most touching picture of General HOWARD praying upon the battle-field; and now we turn to one which exhibits even still more touchingly the same pious individual preying upon the Government. The existence of this last picture has long been suspected, but it is now held up to the public gaze for the first time.

For the last four or five years General HOWARD has been at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, a part of the political machinery which has long been run at the public expense for the building up and perpetuating the Radical party. Within that time General HOWARD has squandered twelve millions of money belonging to the people. The larger part of this sum went to defray the expense of establishing and maintaining the political organizations throughout the South known as loyal leagues and of foisting carpetbaggers and scalawags into office. What became of the rest of this twice-stolen fund is very clearly indicated by the charges which Mr. WOOD, of New York, brought against General HOWARD in the House of Representatives day before yesterday.

Some time ago Gen. HOWARD built a very costly negro college at Washington, intending it solely as a monument to himself, and called it the Howard University. Mr. WOOD charges that this institution absorbed half a million of the public funds without a shadow of law to warrant it. In other words, that, in order to win the gratitude of the negroes and secure their votes for himself as their candidate for the Presidency, and in order to perpetuate his name among them for all time to come, HOWARD spent upon his university five hundred thousand dollars which he was sworn to devote to other purposes. This is one of the counts in Mr. WOOD's indictment. There are fifteen of them in all. They were given yesterday among the Congressional proceedings of the day before, but inasmuch as they are likely to attract not a little attention before they are done with, it will be well enough, perhaps, to reproduce them here:

Mr. WOOD, rising to a personal explanation, had read a letter from Gen. HOWARD complaining of a remark of his that the General had grown rich from the Freedmen's Bureau, and challenging an investigation. He charged that HOWARD had been guilty of dereliction of duty on the following points:

First—That he had taken from the appropriations made for and the receipts of the Bureau more than $500,000, improperly and without authority of law, for the Howard University, hospital and land.

Second—That portions of land alleged to have been sold for the benefit of the Howard University funds were disposed of improperly to members of his own family and officers of his staff.

Third—That the bonds issued in aid of the First Congregational Church in the city of Washington were taken for a portion of this land, have not been redeemed or paid, nor returned in his official accounts as such.

Fourth—That the university building and hospital were built of patent brick furnished by the American Building Block Company, of which General HOWARD, CHARLES HOWARD, General E. [illegible] WHITTLESEY and E. W. ALVORD, all attached to the bureau, were interested as stockholders.

Fifth—That the specifications for the construction of these buildings provided the material used in their erection should be taken from brick made by this company, thus preventing competition and securing the use of that brick and no other for that purpose.

Sixth—That the brick so used was made and nearly worthless, part of the building having fallen down in consequence and other parts having been repaired and rebuilt at an expense of $12,000.

Seventh—That by his consent and with his knowledge, lumber belonging to the government was used by this company and appropriated to its own benefit, being resold to its employes.

Eighth—That he pays rent to the Howard University from the funds of the bureau for the privilege of headquarters.

Ninth—That he draws three salaries, viz: One as Brigadier General in the United States army, another as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the third as the head of Howard University.

Tenth—That he has paid from the funds of the bureau over forty thousand dollars for the construction of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, taking church bonds in return, which he has neither returned in accounts to cash on hand nor sent South for the purposes of the bureau.

Eleventh—He has advanced a large sum from the funds of the Bureau to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, taking their bonds in payment, which have been sent to Tennessee to help the [illegible] State.

Twelfth—That he [illegible] by the Government [illegible]

Thirteenth—That he was interested in the purchase of a farm of about three hundred acres, near the Lunatic Asylum in this county, for which public funds and other property of the Government were used. Buildings were erected thereon, built of lumber belonging to the Government, and then let or sold to freedmen at exorbitant prices, and that General HOWARD and CHARLES HOWARD were personally interested in this transaction as a private pecuniary speculation.

Fourteenth—That he has discharged the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau with extravagance and negligence and in the interests of himself and family and friends.

Fifteenth—He is in favor of a ring known as the Freedmen's Bureau ring, with connections and influences with the Freedmen's Savings Bank and freedmen's schools of the South and the political machinery of a party in the South, the object of which, it is charged, has been to devote the official authority and power of the Bureau to personal and political profit.

People who knew nothing of General HOWARD, except as the great patent lock and key of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as a meek and lowly saint who spent more than half his time in shouting and singing and praying among the negroes of Washington, will naturally be shocked to find that he has been guilty of so much rascality. The negroes themselves, though, should have known that he was too pious and too familiar, and too free with other people's money, to be either sincere in anything he said or honest in anything he did. They have had no little experience with such men since the close of the war, and have seen them all turn out to be rascals in the end. And yet they trust them, or others like them, still.

And now we are to see HOWARD placed in the hands of a whitewashing committee of Congress, to remain there awhile, and then to be thrown back into the bosom of the community, as free from all stain or suspicion of crime as a freshly-blown rose. He knew how it would end when he wrote the letter to Mr. WOOD demanding an investigation. He knew his case would be heard by Radicalism, and that Radicalism never punishes its followers for crimes against its foes, right, truth, justice and humanity, no matter how great or how many those crimes may be.

The Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad.

Time will most signally vindicate the positions that we assumed last winter upon this question. Some of our personal friends have even allowed their feelings to cool the previously existing kind relations. They have regarded us as a monstrous obstacle in the way of their future wealth. But this will all be overcome by their sound and sober judgment. Events in Ohio are transpiring which will go far to sustain us. The Legislature of Ohio had before it a bill, commonly known as the Griffith bill, enacting a general law similar in substance, to the Ferguson act, authorizing the building of railroads by taxation. It passed the House and was defeated by the votes of the Cincinnati Senators. The Columbus Statesman says:

"More interest in favor of this bill was manifested than in any other measure that has been before the present General Assembly."

Already a motion has been made to repeal the Ferguson bill, and the Statesman says:

"The conduct of the Senators from that county, in view of the vote taken last year by the city of Cincinnati, on accepting the Ferguson bill, looks like a backward movement. If they, by their action upon the Griffith bill, truly reflect the wishes of their constituents, they will be likely to accomplish a repeal of the Southern railroad act."

Scarcely have the echoes of denunciation against us died away, before we have a complete proof of our wisdom in attempting to defeat the investment of county funds in the worthless bonds of the Cincinnati Trustees. The Cincinnati Senators have acted in bad faith toward their brethren in the Ohio Legislature, who also wanted some of the benefits voted to the metropolis; and forthwith a movement is inaugurated to demolish the whole superb structure, which was so vividly portrayed to admiring imaginations last winter. It has agitated our State to its detriment long enough. "Let it slide," in the immortal words of N. P. BANKS. The City Council voted $50,000 for surveys. Perhaps the *survey* is to be made at Columbus, in order to defeat the repeal of the bill. But that is not all. It seems that the Ohio Legislature is about to actually indorse the action of Kentucky. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, under date of April 6th, telegraphs:

I have just obtained the following important items, which, coming in advance of its being reported to the House, will be of particular interest:

Some time ago a resolution was adopted in the House, directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into matters relating to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. The committee immediately set to work with the zeal that so important a matter warranted. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited as to whether the road had a corporate existence in Ohio. In regard to this the Attorney General, after fully giving the statutes of the road since its organization, says, to-wit: "So far, then, it seems clear that the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad Company is without a corporate existence under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania it cannot exercise corporate power in Ohio. A franchise to be a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of a State. The State granted to persons desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty is its original position or when so granted it can not exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that this company has no corporate existence in Ohio. Upon principles of comity it has been permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject in all respects to the general laws of Ohio regulating railroads. It is a grave question, and I do not now propose to discuss it, how far this question of comity ought to be extended to foreign corporations. Whether it should be allowed to exercise the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or operate and monopolize its great thoroughfares. It may be claimed that under the act of May 4th, 1869, this new company has acquired the franchise to be a corporation. If this be the case, then it seems to me that section, article 13, of the constitution, is of but little avail, or section two of the same article either. This section of the constitution can not be held to warrant perpetuation of special privileges."

In this way the committee, after receiving this opinion, held several protracted and stormy sessions, and have finally agreed to report to the House that, as the company is not a corporation under the laws of Ohio, the recent lease made by said company to the Pennsylvania Central road of that part of its road which lies in Ohio is void; that increase of capital stock 75 per cent. is without authority of law, and that, in view of these things, the public welfare requires that the legal status of roads shall be inquired into by a court of law having jurisdiction in such cases. The committee will also unanimously recommend the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Attorney General be and is hereby directed to cause proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto* to be instituted against said company, and to prosecute the same to final judgment with diligence."

Comment by us is not necessary. We only ask the friends of the Chattanooga scheme to read this refutation of their arguments, and then to ponder gravely whether they would not have committed a serious error in more ways than one if their *impulses* had been successful.

Liberality in Literature.

The Detroit Post, making some extracts from a recent guess at truth in literature which appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL, says:

All this is very true, and very creditable it is in the Courier-Journal to say so. We regret the same spirit of candor does not always characterise its usually excellent criticisms on literary subjects. It is but a few weeks ago that some Boston critic said, what everybody knows, that there is no "Southern Literature" worthy of the name. Thereupon the Journal denounced the statement as "a New England hobby."

It seems to us, taking only the illustration furnished by the Post as a reason for thinking so, that our Detroit contemporary misses the real nature and purpose of the critical spirit. We are not conscious of wabbling, either in our liberality or in our candor; and the example mentioned does hardly convict us of doing so. It is undoubtedly "a New England hobby" as well as a piece of New England's self-conceit, to urge that "there is no Southern literature worthy of the name." But on the occasion indicated the assertion was accompanied by sundry verbal redundancies designed to enforce, reiterate and specialize the noble contempt that swelled in the bosom of the Boston writer. To say nothing of its ill-breeding, this was needless and puerile. No critical authority ever could pretend that there is a Southern or a Northern literature. The literature which is sectional, like the literature which is partisan, is a false species of literature, and must be transitory as well as local. This country has witnessed the birth and death of two "Northern magazines" and of many "Southern magazines," whilst it has produced many indifferent Northern writers and several excellent Southern writers, and *vice versa*. Sectional lines have had nothing to do with it, nor party politics. EDGAR POE was a Southern man, and NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was [illegible] and WHITTIER is an old-line abolitionist, but there is neither politics nor [illegible] in "The Raven" or in "The Scarlet Letter" or in "The Witch's Daughter," but the most catholic, the most universal literary spirit. There is no Southern literature in the sense that there are no great Southern publishing houses which belong to densely populous regions. The genius of the South took a political and oratorical turn; and even the Yankee PRENTISS, with a genius that might have achieved the highest literary success in New England, was forced by the circumstances of the country to seek the hustings in Mississippi.

Nothing could be more unwise or more unpatriotic than a desire to draw sectional lines in literature, as nothing could be more narrow and stupid. The real culture of the country is superior to that. It is governed in its reading, as in other things, by self-interest, and has no time to waste upon the abstract pretensions or the local claims of Northern or Southern, Democratic or Republican authors, who write dull books. It reads those books that instruct or amuse it wherever it finds them, and is quite indifferent to POE's origin and bad character, and to WHITTIER's and HAWTHORNE's political opinions. But there is "a New England hobby" which rules otherwise, and this was very rudely put forward by the Boston critic whom we described, doubtless in lines sufficiently legible. If, in doing this, we displayed a want of candor or a want of liberality, we need to be furnished a new dictionary. We purposed simply to stigmatize an ill-mannered zealot.

A Worthless Committee.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate is evidently a flock of geese. Quite a number of things have been referred to it within the last few weeks, and just because the Senate has thought proper in each case to kick its report into the street and act in the premises according to the dictates of its own want of conscience, it has got mad and has been talking about resigning. The New York Tribune very justly rebukes it thus:

It would be eminently absurd in Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling and Carpenter of the Senate Judiciary Committee, if they were to consider the failure of Senators to adopt their reports without question as a quiet hint to resign. Would it not be wiser to take their action at its real value of a comment on the unprofitableness of splitting hairs? In the reports on General Ames' eligibility, and the Texas Admission bill, the members of the committee strained at very small gnats, though it is not to be supposed that they imagined that they were gulping down the larger-sized camels. The definition of "inhabitant" was not a proper subject for a fortnight's debate in the Senate. No more time should have been spent on the clause in the Texas bill authorizing slavery than was required to run through it the obliterating pen-stroke of the member who first discovered its defect. The Committee has no occasion to resign; but we beg it to waste no more of its own time and that of the Senate in originating issues unworthy of serious consideration.

This splitting of hairs and this originating of issues unworthy of serious consideration so gracefully referred to by the Tribune was in the case of that great and good man General ADELBERT AMES, of the State of Maine. Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLING and CARPENTER, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom his case was referred, reported that, inasmuch as Gen. AMES was not a citizen of Mississippi, but was merely stopping there temporarily in the discharge of a military duty to which he had been assigned, he was not entitled to the seat in the Senate to which he claimed to have been elected, and that to admit him thereto would be an open and inexcusable violation of the Constitution. Of course the Senate regarded this as one of the committee's "issues unworthy of serious consideration," and, having rejected it accordingly, proceeded to admit the brilliant young statesman to that seat to which he had so gallantly elected himself.

If the Senate can't get up a Judiciary Committee whose opinions are in perfect accord with its own, especially in such cases as that of Gen. AMES, where nothing but mere questions of moral and legal right is involved, why, then, the best thing that body can do is to abolish its Judiciary Committee altogether. It is a nuisance.

Some brute has been getting up a quantity of figures to show that woman is a more extravagant rascal than man, by at least two millions of dollars per annum. Here are his estimates:

POOR MAN.		LOVELY WOMAN.	
Cigars	$1,227,556 67	Ribbons	$3,249,790 56
Brandy, wine	5,111,382 80	Silk dresses	5,061,905 5
Playing cards	5,162 20	False hair	1,050 25
Liquors	106,426 12	Chignon hair	178,680 20
Fusil oil	10,210 00	Beads	26,216 50
Billiard chalk	309 50	Lily white	60,016 00
Total	$6,460,609 69	Total	$8,579,538 23

If to man's $6,460,609 69 you will add the amount he sinks on those playing cards, to say nothing about keno, and the funeral expenses which follow the use of so much brandy, wine, liquors and fusil oil, you will find that he squanders more in one year than woman does in ten.

Evidence accumulates that we are to have no general amnesty. Referring to the report that the thing had been discussed and agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting one day last week, the Washington special of the New York Evening Post says: "There is the best authority for saying that that question was not even alluded to at the meeting, and it is well known that not only President GRANT but nearly every member of the Cabinet is opposed to granting universal amnesty at the present time, and that the administration will not commit itself to such a measure until it appears evident that the people at large desire it."

An exchange relates the following: "While the ink was yet wet on the pen with which President GRANT signed the Fifteenth amendment proclamation a note was handed him from a member of the press requesting the gift of the pen. The President at once sent it out by a messenger, and General DENT wrote a note certifying to its identity. Before its owner left the ante-room a gentleman present offered him fifty dollars for it, which was refused." The gentleman committed the mistake of offering the wrong man the money. He should by all means have offered it to General GRANT himself. *He* would not have refused.

An association of New England capitalists, who are thinking of investing largely in Southern enterprises, have recently put themselves to a good deal of expense to find out the price of votes in all the Legislatures of the South. The result shows that the average price is eleven dollars thirty-seven and a half cents per dozen, with a liberal discount to wholesale dealers.

Half a dozen towns are already claiming that they were each the first to vote under the Fifteenth amendment. Let this thing be settled right now. Otherwise, three or four thousand years hence there will be trouble. Think what a quantity of trouble would have been saved if the real birth-place of HOMER had thought it worth while to say so from the very start.

Unless the coarse, *blasé* female adventurers who are now forcing themselves into politics are suppressed, together with the male idiots who aid and abet them, there is some cause to fear that in a few years we shall have a President whose election is as thoroughly illegitimate as her children.

Rev. THEODORE TILTON, editor of the New York Independent, speaks of the Saviour as "that chief gentleman." And yet TILTON thinks that REYNOLDS, who is to be hanged for murder in that city to-day, is in more danger of being damned than he is!

A correspondent asks if it be true that several of the female-suffrage shriekers have married into the same family. It is more than true; for, without a single exception, we believe, they have all married into the Damphool family.

The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM said, in his sermon last Sunday, that "our President is not infallible." We have long suspected this weakness on the part of the President, but we never dreamed that anybody else did.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Bullett, the sculptor of the [illegible] now on exhibition at Muldoon, Bullett & Co.'s, is prepared to [illegible] orders for [illegible]. Those [illegible] will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly [illegible] remain absent for some time [illegible] [illegible]

Great Bond Sale.

Capitalists seeking investments will remember the great sale of city bonds by Duncan & Meddis at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday next at 11 o'clock. See advertisement.

It is only by actual trial that the merits of a medicine can be known. All who have taken Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava say they found much quicker and more effectual relief from it than from any other preparation of buchu they ever tried.

Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, so called," made by [illegible] druggists, [illegible] [illegible] or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

apl d&w1m

Kentucky Cash Store, 116 Fourth street (hoster). apl 6d

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Remedy of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, or any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicine often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. F. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 12, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, great merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. F. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 15, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it is now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by

C. HAGAN,
114 Third street.

mh20 d60

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c. [illegible]

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. [illegible] Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Coupons [illegible] the North German [illegible] Austria-Hungarian [illegible]

jal d6m

MARRIED.

MATHEWS—McISAAC—In Bardstown, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. H. Cox, Mr. R. B. WATHEWS and Miss E. EMMA McISAAC, all of Bardstown, Ky.

DIED.

VERHOEFF—H. VERHOEFF, Senior, aged 71. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of H. Verhoeff, Jr., on Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M.

BARNWELL—In Lexington, Ky., on April 7, 1870, CHAS. BARNWELL, aged 52 years. His funeral will take place from the Cathedral, in this city, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FASSETT—On the evening of the 7th inst., of small-pox, Mrs. IDA F. FASSETT, wife of C. F. Fassett, aged 19 years.

St. Louis papers copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DRYE—The funeral of Mrs. ALICE DRYE will take place this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Henry Wo ford, No. 217 Jefferson street. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN'S CORN PLANTER.

We have a full stock now in store of this celebrated Check-row Corn Planter, which [without doubt is far superior to any Planter made in America.] It is the only Planter made which can be changed to plant rows of three different widths. The dropping principle is much superior to any other. The driving-wheels are much larger than those on any other Planter, thereby causing it to run much lighter. The wheels are either straight on the face or concave. Don't buy a Planter until you have read our descriptive circular or seen the Planter.

CASH PRICES.

Old Style Wooden Wheels ... $[illegible]
New Style Concave Wheels ... 73
New Style Concave Wheels, with Self-dropping Attachment ... 93

apl d&w1

LIME, CEMENT, &C.

500 Bbls. Utica Lime;
500 " Hydraulic Cement;
200 " Calcined Plaster;
100 " Land Plaster.

We are also taking orders for lime by the car-load (in bulk) at 22 cents per bushel at the river.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

apl d2

SWEET POTATOES.

Yellow Nansemond;
Kentucky Red;
Red Yam;
Bermuda.

IRISH POTATOES.

[illegible] bbls choice Russets;
[illegible] bbls choice Peach Blow;
[illegible] bbls choice Early Rose;
[illegible] bbls choice Harrison;
100 bbls choice Neshannock;

For sale by

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

apl d2

Louisville Chemical Works

Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY

12th and HIGH Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts, ALL

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine,

And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

apl d&w

JOHN M. CARSON & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

152 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth,

apl eodlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, 132 Main street, [illegible] the Clothing, Merchant Tailoring, and Furnishing Goods business at his old stand, 3d door below Fourth. Spring and Summer stock now open. mh[illegible]eod1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Caution—Audacious Counterfeits.

The reputation which for many years has attached to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as the standard Tonic of the age, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the eyes—through their hair," that hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead and other metallic salts are

MURDEROUS PREPARATIONS.

When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally PREGNANT WITH POISON. They ask, therefore, for a

Harmless Vegetable Dye,

and find it, pure and efficacious, in

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. mh16 deod&weow1m

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE. Silery and Extra Dry. In baskets—in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver st., New York. mh16 d&w1m

REMOVAL.

Removal.

ON Wednesday, April 13, 1870, Mrs. M. Hays will have an opening at her new store, on Main st., Bardstown, Ky., three doors from the northwest corner of the public square. Samples of Dress Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, &c. [illegible] will be open for inspection. All customers will be pleased to [illegible] I sincerely return my thanks for the patronage hitherto extended to me, and hope for a continuation of the same.

M. HAYS.

Bardstown, Ky., April 6, 1870. apl d4

REMOVAL.

J. R. ESTERLE & SONS

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 115 Jefferson Street,

Above Fourth, north side, where they will keep a large supply of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. Repairing in all branches of the trade by competent workmen. mh8 deodlm

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

A DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. on the stock in the Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Company was this day declared, free of United States tax, but subject to State taxes, payable by R. M. Smith, Treasurer, at Bardstown, Ky.

By order of the Board.

T. P. LINTHICUM, President.

March 29, 1870. apl d2

MEETINGS.

I. O. G. T. Notice.

THE officers and members of Union Degree Temple (No. [illegible]) I. O. G. T. are notified to meet on this (Friday) evening, at the Olive Branch Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. All degree members are also requested to be present. By order,

W. B. HALDEMAN, D. T.

I. DAVIS, Secy.

Knights of Pythias.

The officers and members of Clay Lodge (No. 1) K. of P. are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of their Lodge this (Friday) evening, April 8th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of visiting Pioneer Lodge (No. 2). By order

AL. G. RANDOLPH, W. C.

A. J. Gross, W. R. S.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called communication of Eureka R. A. Chapter (No. 101) this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.

E. O. BROWN, Secy.

Knights of Pythias.

THE members of Pioneer Lodge (No. 2) K. of P. are hereby notified to meet at their hall, corner of Eleventh and Green sts., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Brother [illegible] will deliver a lecture. Members of sister lodges are invited.

JOS. BUCKLEY, K. S.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.

E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

April 1, 1870. apl d[illegible]

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.

A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

apl dtd THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 19½ West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April 9, 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

J. G. WILSON,

mh15 dtd Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

LADIES' WRAPPINGS

100 Arabs, new styles;
Silk Cloaks;
Lace Shawls and Sacques;

SUITS.

Black Silk Suits;
Waterproof Combination Suits;
Linen and Pique Suits;
Black Silks at gold prices;
Guipure Laces, Fringes, & Gimps

At astonishing low prices.

Please examine my goods and prices.

MORRIS LEVI,

ja3 SuW&Fu 114 Market, bet. Third & Fourth.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLE!

— THE —

FASHIONABLE NOVELTY

FOR THE

Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.—United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." [illegible] on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style without this label is an infringement, and I shall prosecute all such to the full extent of the law.

THOMAS DOLAN, Manufacturer,

Oxford, Hancock, and Mascher streets, Philadelphia. apl deod&w[illegible]

A New Volume of Music for the Young Folks,

ENTITLED

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

CONTAINING

I. Musical Notation. II. Rounds and Exercises adapted to Physical Action. III. Songs for all Occasions. IV. Sacred Pieces.

By W. O. PERKINS,

Author of "The Nightingale," "Sabbath School Trumpet," &c.

The whole forming a most attractive Music Book for Juvenile Classes, Schools and Seminaries, and one that cannot fail to be admired by all Teachers and Scholars.

Price 50 cents. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers,
277 Washington street, Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

apl d&w1

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 60 Third st.,

Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. [illegible]

AUGUST ELECTION.

For County Attorney.

COL. R. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. apl dte

J. H. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county [illegible]

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to [illegible]

E. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh23 dte

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT [illegible] a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention [illegible]

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS [illegible] of the Democratic Convention. mh23 dte

Editor Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

WE are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next.

For Sheriff.

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. apl dte

For County Court Clerk.

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. apl dte

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. mh31 dte

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the August election. mh23 dte

THOMAS R. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dte

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh[illegible] dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson county at the August election.

Col. WILL L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh[illegible] dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe18 dte

For Jailer.

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. apl d[illegible]

For Jailer, August election, 1870.

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

apl dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870.

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh30 dte

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court.

For Judge of County Court—Election at August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.

PINK and blue plain alpaca lustres;
do do corded do do;
White plain and figured do do;
Pink and corn colors, challis;
Plain solid colored tamartines;
High colored Victoria plaids, for children.

A large stock of the above just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

apl 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Silks.

A FULL line black gro grain silk;
do do col'd do do do;
do do black satin and marceline;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

apl 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Arabs.

150 Hatiori spring Arabs;
[illegible] Daniel do do;
[illegible] Fancy do do;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

apl 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

500 DOZEN ladies' Berlin gloves and half gauntlets, assorted;
[illegible] doz. ladies' silk and silk mixed gloves and half gauntlets, assorted;
[illegible] doz. gents' Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
[illegible] doz. children's Silk, Lisle, Berlin, and Cotton Gloves, assorted;
[illegible] doz. [illegible] Empress Kid Gloves, assorted;
[illegible] do do do do do;
[illegible] doz. ladies' Courvoisier Kid Gloves, assorted;
[illegible] do do do do;

Received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

apl 70 and 72 Sixth street.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Trustees of the City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned until Saturday, the [illegible] inst., for the following named furniture, viz: Iron Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Wardrobes, Commodes, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, &c. [illegible] are now ready and may be seen on application. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,

apl dtd Main and Bullitt streets.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned, until Saturday, April 9, for the steam heating of the entire building, and also for repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,

mh16 dtd Main and Bullitt sts.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE firm of Geo. C. Hunter & Co. was dissolved on March 26th, 1870, by the death of George C. Hunter.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the general commission business as before under the style of Hunter & Co.

[illegible] T. HUNTER,
GEO. DEERING.

apl d3m

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry F. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 132 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry F. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.

Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.

mh18 dlm

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—Adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is infinitely superior to Gold. [illegible] Rubber and other bases [illegible] Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsible Dentists using the Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. del3 eod1f

Removal.

THE Colton Dental Association for Extracting Teeth without pain has removed from Fifth to No. 92 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, north side. Dr. Gibbs has reduced the price of teeth, and keeps a careful operator, and extracts teeth at the [illegible] before the war. A lady in [illegible] giving the gas and caring for the patients. Particular attention paid to the wants of ladies and children.

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

All [illegible] of Porcelain Teeth, [illegible] FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja2 d[illegible]

STAMMERING CURED

BY AN ART,

BY JOHN E. MILES

Entered According to an Act of Congress, in the year 1869.

THE time required to teach the Art which will effect a cure is generally from one to two hours. Call at the

MERIWETHER HOTEL, ROOM No. 8,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Having been a very bad stammerer from my early childhood, and having been relieved, I propose to spend a portion of my time in relieving others of this distressing habit. A cure is guaranteed in all cases where the rules are strictly complied with.

To All Whom it May Concern:

I, Dr. N. A. Moses, of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, the originator of the Art of Curing Stammering and Impediments in Speech, as practiced by me, do certify that JOHN E. MILES, of Woodford county, Ky., has graduated in said Art under my instruction, and I cheerfully recommend him to the public generally as being a competent person to teach and practice the same.

Given under my hand, March 16, 1870.

DR. N. A. MOSES.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

We, the undersigned citizens of Frankfort, Ky., certify that John E. Miles is a worthy citizen of Woodford county, Ky., and that he very recently stammered very badly.

THOMAS RODMAN,
BEN. F. MEEK,
A. J. JAMES,
JAS. W. TATE,
State Treasurer.
JAMES M. WITHROW,
Assistant Auditor,
J. W. SOUTH,
G. W. CRADDOCK,
E. B. TAYLOR,
Teller Bank of Kentucky.
E. H. TAYLOR,
Cashier Bank of Kentucky,
E. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
L. HORD, County Judge.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Woodford county, Ky., certify that John E. Miles is a worthy and respectable citizen of this county, and that he formerly stammered very badly, but now can speak with ease.

SWIFT DARNEAL,
Clerk Woodford Circuit Court.
W. P. GEORGE,
Sheriff Woodford County,
SAML S. DARNEAL,
Clerk of County Court.
SANDFORD LYNE,
Presiding Judge.
HART GIBSON,
E. K. THORNTON,
Cashier Commercial Bank,
D. F. HORD,
JNO. M. WASSON.

VERSAILLES, KY., March 28, 1870.

I have known John E. Miles many years—been intimately associated with him in business matters and socially. I take pleasure in recommending him to the community as a reliable gentleman. He was stammered very badly, in consequence of the impediments in his speech, but he is now able to express himself with ease.

THOS. F. PORTER.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

I certify that I have taken one lesson from J. M. Miles, of about one hour, and, by applying the rules strictly, I find I can speak distinctly.

T. P. PIERSON.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 24, 1870.

We certify that we have conversed with Mr. T. P. Pierson, and find that he converses with ease, whereas heretofore it was with difficulty he could talk at all.

[illegible]
BEN. F. MEEK.

apl d&w[illegible]

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace Mittens, Lace Ruffling;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists;
Blank Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars;

TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF

Embroidered Table Covers;
[illegible]
[illegible] from 15c to $1;
1,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 20c a yard. mh[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Administrator for my [illegible] brother, Joseph Schaefer, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate [illegible] for payment, [illegible] to come and settle with me [illegible] from date. JNO. SCHAEFER, [illegible] Market st., bet. Floyd & Preston,

apl d[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

AS agents in this market for Messrs. W. A. Gaines & Co.'s justly celebrated "Hermitage Distillery," Pure Rye and Bourbon Whisky, we are prepared to [illegible] NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.

apl d3 [illegible] Main street.

School Bonds for Sale.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] 7 per cent. 5-year bonds of the [illegible] Feb. 1, 1870 [illegible] School Trustees [illegible]

[illegible]

Falls City Bank, or to any of the undersigned.

[illegible] T. CAMP,
[illegible]
[illegible]

apl d3 Committee.

Notice.

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.
OF LOUISVILLE, KY., April 6, 1870.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, for the election of a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

E. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Shorts and Chipstuff.

A FEW TONS in store. [illegible] & SEWELL'S, Second st., bet. Main and Market.

apl d3

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

BRAZILIAN;
[illegible]
Red Yams;
Common Yellow;
Common Red; in store and for sale by

mh16 d1f C. H. HEWITT & CO.,
[illegible] Main st.

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons [illegible]

[illegible]

mh26 d1f Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

H. O. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] books are now open at the office of the [illegible], and payments on stock will commence on the 1st of June, 1870.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
136 West Jefferson street.

mh16

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S, Corner First and Main sts.

mh16 d1m

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD,
71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d sts.

ja11

Copper Whisky.

800 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

mh16 d1f

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes, which we offer to purchasers who will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.

Office, No. 84 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ta10 d1f

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 1[illegible] Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja6 d1m

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has already accomplished some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the Extract Buchu, so called, now in use. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give the following extracts concerning Pareira Brava from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees.

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, diminishing irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to the secretion of mucus. [illegible] to be the case. [illegible] effects. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything that I saw advertised or could hear of that [illegible] to do me any good, [illegible] I then consulted our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and hardly able to go about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though I must say with little hope of being benefited by it. But before I had finished the first bottle I commenced to improve, and after taking four or five bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago. DENNIS C. HAWBAUGH,
372 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
373 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary discharges, and other distressing symptoms. [illegible] I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, but to no good effect. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, [illegible] entirely relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
50 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 22, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Inflammation of the Kidneys, I have been for years [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD LANGDON,
Memphis, Tenn.

mh16 deod&w

St. Macaire Claret.

18 CASKS of this fine wine, [illegible] cases good table Claret. Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
mh16 d&f 25 Main street.

RAILROADS.

Notice.

ON and after Monday, April 11, the Lebanon Accommodation on the Short-Line Railroad will leave Louisville at 5:30 P. M., and arrive at 8:45 A. M. All other trains will leave and arrive as heretofore. apl d4

Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

FIFTY MILES THE SHORTEST

AND the hours the quickest route from Louisville to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Kansas City, San Francisco, and all other towns and stations in the West and Northwest.

St. Louis and Western Express leaves daily as follows:

Louisville ... [illegible] P. M.
Jeffersonville, Ind. ... [illegible] P. M.

Arriving at St. Louis connecting with all lines of steamboats [illegible]

Through Car Free of Charge.

These are advantages offered by no other route. Palace sleeping and night coaches with reclining chairs [illegible]

Special Notice.

All tickets to St. Louis and points West reading via Seymour, are good via Louisville Division of O. & M. R. R. without extra charge. Information and tickets can be obtained at No. [illegible] Main Street; Ticket Office, corner Fourth and Main sts.; Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and Willard Hotel, Louisville, and at the Depot.

[illegible] Sup't, St. Louis, Mo.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agt, St. Louis, Mo. apl d1f

Louisville and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points South arriving at Louisville at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] arrive in Cincinnati same time as passengers leaving Louisville at [illegible] P. M., via other lines.

This route is 3 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains.

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] Superintendent.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J. M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville [illegible]

[illegible]

Trains leave Louisville from the Depot, corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, as follows:

[illegible] A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

[illegible] A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

[illegible] P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

[illegible] P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the [illegible] train through to New York and Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

[illegible]

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. mh[illegible]

Louisville and Nashville

— AND —

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

[illegible]

All other trains daily except Sunday.

For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Office, corner of Main and Second streets, Louisville Hotel, Galt House, [illegible]

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprand's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Irregularity, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and [illegible]

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. La Croix's French Preventive Powder, for prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician,

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, [illegible]

[illegible]

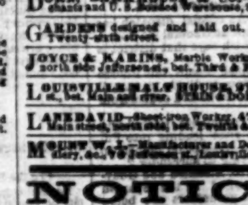
MEDICINE FURNISHED

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by Druggists [illegible]

[illegible]

Office, 1[illegible] Fifth street, near Market. Consultation free. [illegible] 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

[illegible]



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 300 Main st, Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1838, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 18[illegible]—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been so honored [illegible]

[illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourth, between Grayson and Walnut. [illegible]

DORR, [illegible] & CO.—Com. Merchants and [illegible] Warehouse, 7 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. [illegible] Twenty-sixth street. [illegible]

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 1[illegible] north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE HALF HOUSE, [illegible] st., bet. Main and River. [illegible] Prop'r.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 47[illegible] and 47[illegible] Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MCGINTY, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., [illegible] Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 16, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company have given notice that [illegible] remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana chute for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 15, at [illegible] P. M., when the [illegible] showed [illegible] feet in Indiana [illegible] give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was [illegible] feet under water. This crib is [illegible] feet from the pier.

[illegible]

The third crib on Bubble's Rock, [illegible] feet from the second, was [illegible] feet under water.

The fourth crib, [illegible] feet from the third, was 4 feet under water.

The fifth crib, [illegible] feet from the fourth and [illegible] feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was [illegible] feet under water.

The cribs are 12 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is [illegible] in the middle [illegible]

[illegible]

F. [illegible],
President Louisville Bridge Co.

ja15 d1f

PIANOS.

I. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible] assortment of good second-hand [illegible] instruments [illegible]

The Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A British Blunder.

The Coercion bill [illegible] the British Parliament for the [illegible] of Ireland [illegible] an ugly look. The provisions of it [illegible] a hand of iron in a glove of velvet. [illegible] upon the impetuous and disaffected [illegible] will be anything but pacific. The [illegible] of this bill will be a fatal mistake [illegible] the British Government. [illegible] it to a moral certainty. The people of [Ire]land will be bound hand and foot, held [d]own by the bayonet and forced into keeping [si]lent. All of the injustice and tyranny practiced in the South under the color of law and [illegible] the hypocritical pretence of restoring [pea]ce will be enacted in Ireland. A reign of [ter]ror will prevail, trade will languish, and [the] exodus from the country doubled. Mean[wh]ile, the Fenians in this country are really [illegible] "mean business," the dissatisfaction in [Ir]eland cannot be concealed or denied, and [th]e future looks very threatening and danger[ous].

II.

Stage Struck.

An unusual number of young women in [Ne]w York are said to be studying for the dra[ma]tic and lyric stage. The success of some [u]pon the stage, whose attractions consisted [of] fine proportions, immense coils of hair of [a c]ertain color, and some natural sprightli[ness] of manner, has had its effect on many [wh]ose habits and tastes require more notoriety [than] ordinary talents can afford. Hence they [ar]gue that, as they are quite as pretty, vivacious, and attractive as any of the reigning [sta]rs, why should they too not learn a few [se]nsational parts under the careful coaching [of] some ex-star and bloom in the theatrical [fir]mament? The merest suspicion of a voice [is] magnified by the sanguine friends of these [am]bitious females, and they dream of tri[umph]s as a prima donna or of ovations at the [Ph]ilharmonic concerts. The result of this [epi]demic of "stage-struck" will be a wilder[nes]s of mediocrity, well formed blondes, much [spa]ngles, tinsel, and scantiness of skirts, with [her]e and there a glimmering of real talent, [sm]othered in maudlin sensational acting, or [a ro]undue feast of ankles and flow of skirt.

III.

Shall We Have Thomas' Orchestra in May?

[A] Chicago musical paper states that Theo[dore] Thomas, with his superb orchestra, is to [vis]it that city in May, and give a series of con[cer]ts. There is a very general desire that he [sho]uld come here also. The delightful im[pre]ssions left in the minds of those who were [f]ortunate as to hear his concerts when [the]y are still very vivid, and an effort to in[duc]e Mr. Thomas to come would not fail to [me]et the hearty co-operation and approval of [all] lovers of music. The enormous expense [inc]ident to the transportation, &c., of so large [a bo]dy of men (sixty) would perhaps make it [nec]essary that a subscription list for a series [of] concerts, say six, with a matinee in ad[dit]ion, be opened, and enough being assured [to p]revent his visit involving any pecuniary [los]s for the fact, and an invitation to be sent [hi]m as soon as practicable. The concerts [whi]ch he is giving now in Boston consist of, [fir]st, a classical, and then a popular one, and [the]y are creating a great furore. We certainly [sho]uld not allow Chicago to outbid us in this [ma]tter. Who will open a subscription list, [&c.], and carry the thing through?

IV.

Bookcraft.

There is such a charming essay in the late [Nor]thern Review on Bookcraft that it is really [illegible] bounden duty to recommend it to all [lov]ers of modern or ancient literature. Where [the]re is so much of interest, we can only give [bu]t a tit-bit, here and there. Of course we [kn]ow how deeply the world is indebted to [the] Monks of the different religious orders [for] preserving, to us the treasures not only of [sac]red character, but the best works of the [old] writers. It was customary for men of [rank] and position to bequeath their treasures, [whi]ch may be numbered from six to ten [boo]ks, to monasteries. A manuscript of the [Dom]inican Order, containing treatises of the [Fa]thers, is still preserved at Clermont. In [the] book is written "The Seignior Peter [Ge]ndre, citizen of Clermont, licentiate in [bot]h laws, at first Bishop of Noyon, afterwards of Clermont, and finally of Cardinal, [has] given us this book and many others; [the]refore, we bind ourselves to celebrate his [ann]iversary in perpetuity. You who read [this] book, pray God for him, for he has done [us g]reat kindness, and we owe much to him [illegible]. Let him who shall wickedly [effa]ce these words be Anathema! So be it. [Wri]tten on St. George's day, the 23d of the [mon]th of April, 1377." Books were consid[ered] so precious that a pontifical bull was [pub]lished forbidding, under pain of excommu[nica]tion, their being abstracted. Bishop [Nic]olas of Ely donated, in 1290, to the con[ven]t of St. Swithen, the "Biblia bene Glo[sat]a." Gratitude for it, and a hundred marks [of] money, induced the Monks to sing a daily [mass] for the repose of his soul. The new in[tere]st awakened in the history of the Middle [Ages] by such scholars as Maitland, Mai, [Tis]chendorf, and Montalbert, is redeeming a [pop]ular charge of ignorance, or a mediaeval [cru]sade against classical learning. Indeed, [we] owe the Monks of the Middle Ages a deep [deb]t of gratitude for their patient labors in [cop]ying and preserving rare books, and above [all] the writings of the Fathers.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

[C]ANBY in Thomas' shoes—"Puss in boots."

[G]RANT can't find time to give the army [illegible] (John).

[J]OHN THOMAS wants to know what the [illegible] (I.) in Lydia's name stands for.

"FOR JOSEPH"—the nomination to Congress [of] Golladay.

[B]ORIE no longer leads the German with the [sai]lor's hornpipe.

GUIZOT is writing a critical biography of the [late] Duc de Broglie.

CHESS playing by telegraph is now the [rag]ing among the fiery lightning operators.

RICHARD WAGNER again appears as a [wri]teer. He has published at Munich "[Le] Conduite d'un Orchestre."

MR. RUSSELL SMITH, of England, will pub[lish] immediately a Book on the Arms of Most [fa]milies of the Surname of Smith.

[S]UMNER is practicing trying to hold a year[ling] calf by the tail to fit him for settling the [Al]abama claims with Mr. Bull.

WHO is the officer of high rank to be tried [on] several charges? "Don't all speak at [on]ce."

GARIBALDI is writing a description of some [adv]entures of his early life, addressed "to his [En]glish friends," for Cassell's Magazine.

GEORGE HODDER, once secretary to Thack[era]y and connected with the London Morning [Pos]t, is preparing his recollections.

JUDAISM has just been the subject of an im[por]tant work of Chief Rabbi Weil: "Judaism, [its] Dogmas and its Mission."

PAREPA intends, when her singing days are [ove]r, to devote her leisure time to the trans[lat]ion into Italian of the novels of Charlotte [Bro]nte and other English writers. She is an [acc]omplished linguist.

THE Chinese dealers have been adulterating [th]e new crop of tea with iron and steel filings. [On]e sample analyzed was found to be loaded [wi]th these filings, and with dust, worms, and "[pr]omiscuous" rubbish.

JOHN STUART MILL is described as above the [me]dium hight, slender, somewhat stooping, [an]d of complexion, a profusion of light brown [ha]ir at the sides, entire baldness on the top [illegible], a blue eye, aquiline features and [illegible] whiskers.

[R]EVELS complains that his nervous system [is p]rostrated. It's that bath he took in the [Se]nate bath-room. Another one will lay him [on] his bier and produce an adjournment in [tok]en of respect for the "illustrious de[ceas]ed."

[H]EVY, the Paris publisher, is preparing to [pub]lish the memoirs of the renowned composer [He]ctor Berlioz, at once a musician and a [wri]ter of great wit. As he was more or less [int]imate with the principal men of his time, [his] memoirs cannot fail to be interesting.

[S]ENATOR WILSON is to dance the *Minuet de Cour* at the next Presidential reception [wi]th old aunt Dinah Revels, who will appear [in] a pair of red brogans and a handsome head[han]dkerchief, the gifts of a young "rebel [sis]ter" she "nussed."

MRS. CHARLES MOULTON, at present the [rei]gning belle of Paris saloons, has received [fro]m Maurice Strakosch and others the most [lib]eral offers—said to equal those made to [Ni]lsson—to sing in concerts in America. It [is a]sserted that Mrs. Moulton, if she consents [to] sing at all, will be her own impressario.

THE unpublished works of Rossini, per[for]med at a recent concert of the "Societe [Ita]lienne de Bienfaisance," were four in num[ber]—two for piano solo, Un Rico and a Valse [de] Boudoir; one tenor air, Il Fanciullo Smar[rito] and an air for soprano, La Tirana alla [Sp]agnuola.

MADAME ELISE POLKO has been giving read[ings] from her musical sketches in Bremen [and] Brunswick with very great success. [Mm]e Polko is said to be also a beau[tifu]l singer by those who have heard her in se[lec]t social circles. Her talent for reading has [onl]y just been discovered.

[B]UTLER is to be his own devil in that news[pa]per he is going to start, and the name of [it] is to be The Evening Teaspoon. One dol[lar] in silver or plate must be forked over in [adva]nce as subscription per year; second[han]d sugar tongs taken from "hi adders and [illegible] adders" in part payment. To clubs of [car]pet-baggers known to be loyal the paper [wi]ll be sent free.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Information Wanted as to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad.

To the President and Directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad:

GENTLEMEN: Permit a plain farmer, and one who is well acquainted with the county and State of things between Greenville and Princeton, to say a few words to you.

We know you are amply competent for your business, and know it well, but with, most respectfully, to make some suggestions just, as it were, coming from the people and tax-payers, you will consider as interested with yourselves.

In the first place, the people of west Muhlenburg, tax-payers, and south Hopkins, greatly desire the road to be located immediately. Without our section of the county the tax would not have been carried. The east side of our county has long since been located, to no small advantage of those people, much work done, promising a speedy completion. But why, as to the survey and location, should we be put off any longer? The honorable and able engineer, Mr. McLeod, Sr., said recently it could be done in a few weeks, and would recommend the same.

This part of the line, from Greenville to Tradewater, thirty-two miles, not being located, is a matter of great anxiety to the people. The question is often asked, where is the road to go? No one can tell. A feverish anxiety prevails, and there is no solution.

Surely the board might order the survey and give the people satisfaction, so that they could make their arrangements congenial to the interests of the board.

But there are many other arguments or facts of vital interest for the Board to consider.

It is a fact that south Hopkins and north Christian counties compose about the best section for stonecoal and iron ore, at least equal, if not superior, to all this country. When fifty wagons every fall are engaged in hauling coal to Hopkinsville and other towns, it speaks for itself.

Wherever the Louisville road crosses the Henderson and Nashville road there will be a great city. That place will have all the elements of an inviting. Having the iron ore, the coal, the soil and timber, what is to hinder the manufactories, trade and commerce of the new city that will spring up by the genius of our intelligent Board?

There, on the very spot where the minerals lie embedded, is the place to cross the road. A new manufacturing city will then rise up, telling on the interests of the road and the foresight of its builders.

Then, again, it is thought, by several intelligent farmers who know the country, that, from a point east of Pond river, or west of Pond river, to Gordonsville, near where the two roads cross, or were surveyed, there is a nearer way than the route surveyed by at least two miles.

If so, it might prove an important question as to the expense of the road. We call the attention of the Board to this matter. Perhaps a reconnoissance by the engineer might decide its feasibility.

So soon as this our road is located, the thirty-two miles from Greenville to Tradewater river, this whole country will rise up from apathy to a grand state of improvement. The Henderson and Nashville road being not only located, but by numerous hands at work soon to be completed and the cars running, it is the interest of the whole country and the road that it be speedily located, and the place where it may cross the other road should be designated.

Even if the Board should not be ready to work until next fall, it would be very gratifying to the people this thirty-two miles, and far on either side of the line, if the Board would locate now. The taxes would come with a better grace; and I have no doubt those parts of Hopkins and Christian referred to would take stock or vote tax liberally where they would be so greatly benefitted.

We hope that this request and appeal to the Board will not be regarded with indifference, but by a spirit of accommodation.

BY REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS.

Notary Public and School Trustee.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The powers of the State government, under the Constitution, are divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive and judicial. No person, except expressly directed or permitted by the Constitution, can exercise the duties of more than one of the departments at the same time.

The Constitution does not name a notary public as an officer, but provides that "the General Assembly may provide for the election or appointment, for a term not exceeding four years, of such other county or district ministerial and executive officers as shall, from time to time, be necessary and proper."

The statute "Notary Public" authorizes the Governor to nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint Notaries Public, to hold office for the term of four years. The commission of the Governor must designate the limits within which the Notary is to act, and before he acts he must take an oath of office and give bond, with security. The duties of Notaries Public are specially defined by the statute of 1864.

The city charter renders ineligible as trustee of the public schools of Louisville any person "who holds or discharges any office or agency under the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, or State of Kentucky, or any department thereof."

It follows, then, that, if a notary public is an officer under State law, he is ineligible to the office of trustee. Bouvier's Law Dictionary defines an office to be "a right to exercise a public function or employment, and to take the fees and emoluments belonging to it."

The statute referred to fixes the fees of a notary public, and he has the right to take such fees for his services. A notary public possesses all of the characteristics of an officer for a county; he is appointed and commissioned by the Governor, he gives bond and takes the oath of office, and his official acts are evidence in courts of record and his duties are prescribed by statute, and for his services he is entitled to fees.

Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the offices of school trustees and notary public, still hold that a notary public is no office. If it is not, what is it? How does he perform official acts if not under his appointment and commission oath of office and bond, from what source does he derive power to act? If he had not been appointed and commissioned as directed by statute, could he be legally act?

It is the duty of all good citizens to obey the law, for example's sake, and those gentlemen who are trustees contrary to the charter, no doubt will willingly sustain the law, if satisfied they are ineligible. DIXON.

THE MORMONS.

A Cincinnati Parson Believes Them to be in Earnest.

[From a Sermon by Rev. W. B. Wright.]

It is generally supposed that the Mormons are licentious hypocrites. Few doubt but the leaders are such. But ask yourselves the question. Is it reasonable, on any recognized principles of human nature, that men whose mental power would have insured them wealth in any society should have joined their lot with the lowest stratum of society, gone a thousand miles over trackless wildernesses and almost impassable mountains, starved a year on crusts and bark and roots, for a purely selfish purpose? Is lust so hard to gratify in Paris or New York that men should dare a hundred deaths to build a harem in a desert? Self-indulgence—Sybaritism seeks the tropics; it enfeebles, it loathes toil! But these men are in love with labor! Contrast Utah with California. Utah was a desert—men have made it a garden. California was a paradise—men are making it a desert—burying the rich soil beneath the clay and gravel in their hunt for gold; filling the clear rivers with sand and mud, till the channels are choked! What is the reason? Ask Plymouth Rock for the answer!

Do I believe Brigham Young and John Taylor and Oscar Pratt sincere men? I do most certainly. Such work as they have done was never before accomplished, except by sincere believing men; some of them are hypocrites, doubtless. But the most of them, it appears to me, believe themselves inspired of God as sincerely as ever Moses believed it of himself. The difference is, that Moses was inspired, but they are not, or if inspired, their inspiration is largely from the Devil.

If there is a man before me—especially a man of poetic and religious temperament—who could go into the desert, perform deeds that should entitle him to be called the foremost colonizer of the nineteenth century, hear himself called the infallible prophet of God by 150,000 tongues morning, noon and night; hear his own name put in prayer above the name of Jesus; never be confronted with a critic or dissenter, and not come to believe himself infallible, why, then, there is among my hearers a greater man than Brigham Young or Oliver Cromwell, Julius Caesar or Mohammed, and this city will some time be distinguished as the cradle of the great unknown. Any legislation based upon the theory that these men do not believe what they affirm will be lamentably ineffectual. The mass of them believe that our civil war, with all its blood and misery, was a scourge sent upon us by the Almighty to avenge the death of Joseph Smith. Even Brigham Young has repeated this so often that I think he too believes it. They point you to-day to the spot where God interfered and turned back the United States troops sent in 1857 to attack them. Sunday after Sunday their preachers teach them to rely on God as Moses and Joshua taught their followers. If they should be defeated in battle with the United States troops, they would seek the cause of their disaster not in the superiority of scientific warfare and superior numbers. They would look among themselves for some Achan, whose stolen talent and Babylonish garment had alienated the Most High from His chosen people.

Did Stanton Commit Suicide?

The LaCrosse Democrat still persists in its assertion that Edwin M. Stanton committed suicide. It says:

"He died in the third story of a house. No one was allowed to see the corpse. He was not laid in state, as the head of the War Department should have been—as other men of prominence are. He died, and was kept from sight. And none of those who called to see the remains of the "great statesman" could obtain a view of the corpse. In vain did his friends urge that the body be laid in state in the War Department. His grave-clothes were made to cover up his face. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and that church denies to suicides graves under its prayers and protection. And to have made known the manner of his death would have been the casting him out from church rites and Christian burial. And this would have had great political effect, and so a consultation, called at 11 o'clock at night, was held, and it was decided that the truth must not be known."

"And again, why was his body taken up quietly the week after interment, and another put in its place? Simply that the manner of his death might never be proven."

☞ The Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York Observer, who has been a famous traveler, tells the following story: "I was in a region of Spain where wine is more abundant, sometimes, than water. Wine, good wine, better wine than is in common use in America, is sometimes used in great quantities, instead of water, to mix mortar with for building. A church was pointed out to me that was built of wine-made mortar, because they had great quantities on hand for which they had no sale, and it was cheaper to use it than it was to haul water a long way to the building site. But there was little intemperance in that region."

THE ELECTRIC FARO-BOX.

The Tiger Assumes a New and Yet More Dangerous Attitude.

[From the New York Sun.]

One of the most ingenious inventions for fraud and deceit ever introduced to the "sporting fraternity" has recently been placed on private exhibition for the inspection of a few select gamblers. It consists of an electric faro-box so constructed as to permit cards to be correctly drawn, at the will of the dealer, without the possibility of the manner in which the movement is made being detected. It will be necessary first to say to those who have never fought the tiger that a faro-box is a very simple affair, usually made of some kind of metal, and is used to hold the cards, which are presumed to be drawn singly while the game is being played until the whole pack is exhausted. Every card drawn, except the first card, which is called the "soda," wins throughout the game. The last card shown loses.

This is the rule, although there are a few technical exceptions. The box is usually about four inches by three in size, and is fitted with springs which press the cards to the top, whence they are released by being pressed through a slot. In all square games but one card is passed through the slot at a time, although there are accommodation boxes which permit of more being drawn.

Cheating is thought to be quite as dishonorable among professional gamblers as among gentlemen who never gamble, but if the thing can be reduced to a science, then it becomes a mere matter of skill, and this is the light in which some view the recent invention.

The electric faro-box is very similar in construction to the box now in ordinary use among gamblers, except that it is invariably made of steel or iron, and the springs for pressing the cards up are spiral instead of elliptic. Through one of these springs runs a wire which connects the magnet in the box. The table upon which the box rests is fitted in the usual plain way, with the lay-out, the check-rack and cases. Upon the lay-out, however, depends very much of the success of the fraud. This unpretending article is usually only a board covered with cloth, upon which is fastened one of each of the several denominations of cards in a full pack. These cards, when used in connection with the electric faro-box, are oxidized and placed upon the cloth in such a way as to completely dispel all suspicion of their character. This is a part of the secret of the invention, and is claimed to be an entirely new thing in the science of electricity. Attached to these cards, and running from each separately, are fine copper wires, which are placed under the lay-out board and run down through one of the table legs, where they connect with a battery under the floor.

The cards used may be of the common kind, but before being placed in the box they are immersed in a powerful magnetic solution, which is also held as a secret. When the game is about to open, and the dealer takes his seat, the table has the appearance of a very ordinary piece of gambling furniture. The box is produced and placed upon the table, immediately over a strip of oxidized cloth, highly charged with electricity, and the game begins. All the cards being magnetized, both in and out of the box, the current of electricity is made complete by a magnet skillfully adjusted in the box, which is always under the control of the dealer. As all money at a faro-bank is usually represented by chips, some weight is placed upon a card when a bet of any importance is made—for ten or a dozen chips will weigh several ounces. So sensitive are the cards on the lay-out that the slightest pressure is at once telegraphed to the representative cards in the box, and in consequence of their becoming magnetized they cannot be made to win, unless the dealer breaks the current of electricity.

This is done by an ingenious contrivance which detaches the magnet in the box, when the current is off. Otherwise the cards, being prepared for the purpose, would come out in pairs or double, very much after the fashion of braces used in all skin games. This is not easy of explanation except that every card on the lay-out corresponds with four similar cards in the pack, and that they are severally magnetized, so that any card upon which a bet is made must lose if permitted to come out double with another card. This is done through the slot, which is so arranged that a slight piece of steel can be moved so as to increase or diminish the aperture. In this manner the deal can be changed—a proceeding that all gamblers will readily understand.

BLACK JURORS.

The First Negro Jury in Michigan.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 6th.]

Yesterday was a day of extraordinary interest in the Police Court proceedings, the occasion being a trial for assault and battery, in which three white men, named James McGuire, Thomas O'Brien and Albert Blank, were defendants and a black man named Reuben Nash was complainant. The latter's attorney was also a colored man named John C. McLeod, and the jurors, John D. Richards, Alexander Moore, S. C. Watson, George DeBaptiste, James H. Blage and Richard Gordon, were all well-known colored residents of Detroit.

The court-house was crowded, and hundreds of people, many of whom had never before visited the Police Court, and who were consequently not posted as to the best means of securing an inside position, stationed themselves on the sidewalks and eagerly questioned every person whose ear they could reach concerning the "points" in the case and how it was going. The jurors, although evidently appreciating the delicacy of their position, and the fact that they were for the nonce the "mark of every open eye," took the seats assigned them very composedly, and went to business with an air of men accustomed to that sort of duty.

The first witness sworn was Nash, the complainant, who, when asked what the accused had done to him, replied: "Dey called me over dar, and asked me did I belong to de fifteenth commandment. I tole 'em I didn't know what dat was." "Do you know now?" interrogated his counsel. "No, 'pon my soul I don't," was his frank but emphatic rejoinder.

"He's a good subject for suffrage," remarked a well-known Radical, *sotto voce*.

After nearly an hour spent in asking questions, by the complainant's counsel, and in objections by the legal representatives of the other side, Nash finally succeeded in telling his story, which turned out substantially against himself, and in favor of the accused. Several other witnesses were sworn on both sides, and McLeod proceeded with a long and rambling harangue, in the midst of which he was cut off by one of the jurors, who very sensibly informed the court that they were there as an intelligent jury, to try a case, and that they were not disposed to listen to sentimental platitudes concerning their race, color, or condition, whereupon the court called upon an officer, administered the usual oath and directed him to escort the jury to their room. They announced, however, that they had already determined upon a verdict, and that they could render it without retiring for deliberation. Mr. John D. Richards, as foreman, then, in answer to the usual interrogation, pronounced the verdict "not guilty." As the words were uttered, the crowd, with one accord, gave a tremendous cheer, which no attempt was made to prevent, probably because of the unusual and interesting character of the case just decided. The prisoners were then formally discharged, and judgment was rendered against the complainant for $10 costs.

Before the trial commenced bets were freely offered, but none were taken, that, no matter what the nature of the evidence, the jury would find a verdict of guilty, but those who knew the men composing the jury expressed the conviction that they would determine the case without prejudice and in just accordance with the evidence, whatever it might be.

HORSE TALK.

Carry Atherton and Lida Grissom to Have Their Pictures Taken.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, 5th.]

We have just learned from good authority—indeed, from Mr. Richards himself—that he has engaged Mr. Victor Pierson to paint, in one picture, two of his thoroughbreds, and a full length of Mr. Rice, their skillful trainer. This group will, doubtless, be handled by the able artist with his usual grace and faithful accuracy. Mr. Richards has selected for this purpose Carry Atherton and Lida Grissom. Carry is a daughter of Lexington and Glycera. She is engaged in the four mile heat race, with eighteen subscribers, to come off at Baltimore the coming fall, at the first meeting that inaugurates that promising course.

The other portrait will be that of Lida Grissom, so called in honor of one of Kentucky's fairest daughters. She is engaged in the important "Dinner Party Stake," also to be run for next fall on the above named course. To this stake there are thirty subscribers at $1,000 each, so that, with what the club adds, its value will be over $30,000. Lida's race on Saturday, distancing the field, will attract some attention at the North, because of her entry in that three-year-old stake. Much interest will also be attached to her sire, as she is the first of his get that ever appeared upon the turf. He is an American bred, and is the produce of what is usually esteemed the best brood mare and the best horse, on the turf or in the stud, that this country has ever produced. He is by Lexington, out of Reel, the dam of Lecomte. Notwithstanding the bitter feelings that existed for a long time between the Lexington and Lecomte parties, the wise owner of Reel (the lamented Colonel Jefferson Wells) very justly concluded that the issue of the two would produce something extraordinary. The sire of Lida Grissom was the result, and was appropriately baptised War Dance, from the fact that that famous race of horses were named after various dances—Reel, Cracovienne, El Bolero, Galopade, Rigadoon, etc., etc., and during the late war he took his flight, with others, before the approaching Federal army, and made this war dance even into Texas. He was purchased by Mr. Richards for $5,000 in his two-year old form. He never appeared upon the turf until seven or eight years old, when he was procured by Gen. Westmore from Gov. J. M. Wells to be trained and run over the fair grounds course, it being the first meeting run here after the war. He was not considered in condition, and no expectation of success was anticipated by his friends. In the race he let down, and has since been in the stud, and Lida, his first issue, gives promise of an able descendancy for Lexington and Boston, his sire and grandsire.

☞ In Roumania, persons sentenced to death are laid flat on their backs on a bench; their hands, feet, and breast are securely fastened to it, and the executioner then draws from his belt a small knife with a sharp blade, and cuts the throat of the struggling criminal. Sometimes, when the latter belongs to a deserving family, the executioner, before cutting his throat, knocks him on the forehead with a wooden club, so as to stun him. Criminals who commit offenses of less importance are more or less severely cudgeled. Women are whipped with a birch rod, and, if they are habitual thieves, they are, besides, branded on the right shoulder with a red-hot iron. A very peculiar punishment is inflicted on adulterers and adulteresses. They are put into a pillory for three hours, and two holes are then cut in their noses. The man's hair is shaven off, and the woman is branded on her left breast.

☞ An Eastern paper has "an elaborate funeral."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Radical Notes of Warning—A Dangerous Party Preponderance.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

No thoughtful observer of the functions of the several departments which, under the Constitution, constitute the Government of the United States, can contemplate the present attitude and [illegible] of the United States Senate without grave solicitude, looking, perhaps to still greater apprehension. When one reflects that no other department of the Government, not even the Judiciary, is so far removed from direct popular majority to the people, it adds to the delicate and important character of the situation. So many events have occurred during the past two years, forcibly illustrating the aggressive character of this body, that it is no longer a disagreeable journalism, especially those of the same political faith, to keep silence with reference to the dangers that threaten. I propose, therefore, to allude briefly to some of the questions which are beginning to produce serious comment and profound thought. The first feature is—The aggressive tendency of the Senate in the constant acquisition of power. The mal-administration of Andrew Johnson rendered so many measures of self-defense necessary, that it became very ordinary and almost legitimate proceeding for the Senate to assume the exercise of executive as well as legislative powers. This habit it has not abandoned. It still clings to all the essential features of the measures which it found necessary to enact against a recreant and unworthy President. A pretense of surrender was made a year ago, when, on the urgent demand of President Grant, a few comparatively unimportant concessions were made in the Tenure-of-office act, while its very germ was kept alive by a resolute refusal to surrender the assumed right that the Senate could reinstate any man removed from office by the Executive. This is its position to-day, and it shows no signs of yielding. Not only is this the fact, but its existence is used, in some degree, to justify and abuse which has not even the shadow of law for its basis. As a matter of courtesy, it has been for some years customary to reject a nomination for any office in the place where a Senator resides, if the nominee should be objectionable to him. No matter of what record or standing; no matter of what efficiency or integrity the nominee may be, if he has ever been so unfortunate as to incur the personal hostility of his Senator, the Senate will reject him as a courtesy to that individual Senator, and with the expectation on the part of every other Senator that, should the necessity ever arise, the same courtesy will be extended in each individual case. Thus we have seen, within the past few months, a gallant soldier and most excellent man rejected for the position of Pension Agent at Knoxville, at the request of Senator Brownlow, to secure the appointment of his own son-in-law, and the rejection of a nominee for the position of Postmaster, at Nashville, at the request of Senator Fowler, in order to secure the retention of his own father-in-law. There are other encroachments, of a minor but similar character, which I have not space to allude to here. One of these—the very general exercise of the rule of secrecy, not only on all nominations, but on treaties and all other Executive proceedings—is fraught with evil, and is assuming more and more an anti-republican aspect.

The second feature is—The irresponsibility of the Senate. This element of danger seems to have grown into more formidable proportions within the past five years than it has ever assumed before, though the causes from which it naturally springs have always existed. As one result, we see an almost total disregard of Executive recommendations, as another, a tedious, useless, wordy, unprofitable and sometimes undignified discussion of immaterial questions, leading to a consequent disregard and neglect of the public business and of the necessities of the people and the country; as another, a failure to respond to the voice of public sentiment on occasions requiring prompt and decided action—as witness the failure of the Senate to act upon the admission of Texas, and thus secure the promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, whereby the new voters in the State of Connecticut are virtually deprived of their constitutional right of franchise for a whole year; and, finally, such a lack of party discipline that, notwithstanding its complexion, we have a Senate so thoroughly out of harmony with the Administration that it is almost impossible for the latter to secure the passage of any measure of distinctive policy. If Senators felt the pulse of the people more freely, through the medium of a more direct responsibility, this state of things would not exist—at the most, in only a small degree. But they are removed from the people in three degrees—first, by the manner of their election; second, by the length of their terms of office; third, by the superior exaltation of their position over that of members of the House.

The third feature is—The preponderant partisan character of the Senate. The rebellion and reconstruction have resulted in the almost unprecedented formation of a legislative body whose political division to-day is sixty-two Republicans and ten Democrats, but one State remains to be represented in the Senate, and her admission is as likely to increase this disproportion as to decrease it. From this situation flow many of the evils now so apparent, and it is in this direction only that we can look for their ultimate correction. One result of this overwhelming majority is that there are two, if not three, Republican parties in the Senate; another result is, that extreme measures have now a greater chance of success in the Senate than in the House; and another is, that the Republican party at large is almost irretrievably damaged by the dissensions among its members in the Senate, and its failure to promptly co-operate with the President and the House of Representatives. These evil results have been aggravated through the influx into the Senate of the Southern members. Coming to the surface, as most of them did, on the issue of reconstruction, it is not surprising that the element should be composed of incongruous and raw material; it is, perhaps, surprising that it is not worse. But the admission of the Senators from the Southern States has lowered the average standard of ability in the Senate, and has thus increased the liability of the Senate to err in its judgment and action. Some of these Southern gentlemen are worthy representatives of their States in all respects, but it is doubtful if more than one-third of the present number will ever be returned. But, as I have already said, it is in this direction that we can chiefly look for a correction of many of the evils which now flow from the tendency and peculiar composition of the Senate. Time will undoubtedly change or modify its political complexion. If it could be done at once it would be better. If a dozen Democrats, all as able as Mr. Thurman, were to replace a dozen of the Republicans in that body during the next thirty days it would be a great gain to the Senate, to the Republican party and to the country. It would produce better legislation, it would consolidate the Republican party, and it would have an undoubted tendency to place the Republican members of the Senate thoroughly *en rapport* with the Republican Administration.

This last-named necessity is upon us. There must be an administration party in Congress. There is one in the House—an active, prudent, patriotic and live party. There must be such a party in the Senate. The Republican party deserves to retain the power it has wielded so long and so well. But it should not jeopardize that power by a failure to correct those abuses which its own ascendancy has generated. This can only be done by a cordial, earnest and unselfish co-operation of the Republican members of the Senate and the House with the members of the Republican Administration.

The Soldiers of the First Empire and the Prince Imperial.

Galignani's Messenger reports the following affecting incident illustrative of the Bonapart Empire, present and past:

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday at the Tuileries, in the grand saloon of the First Consul, where the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial received a number of old soldiers of the First Empire, presented by M. Belmontet, Deputy, with an appropriate address, to which the Emperor replied in the most cordial terms. That gentleman, in directing the attention of the young Prince to those relics of the Grand army, said: "Monseigneur, here is the past which creates the future. These old survivors of the imperial glories represent all our great battles."

"Are there any of Marengo?" (14th June, 1800), asked the Prince.

"Present, Monseigneur," replied two of the old men.

In honor of the occasion the Emperor conferred two crosses—one on an old cuirassier who had served fifty-two years, and the other on M. le Baron, formerly an officer on the staff, author of a "Code de Relations Internationales," published in London. On leaving the Tuileries the old soldiers went in a body to the Restaurant Chatelain for the commemoration banquet of the 20th March.

Toombs.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

Mr. Toombs was always a Union man and the staunchest among its defenders, until the Government became purely sectional and openly arrayed itself against the people of his section, when devotion to his own State and home became true patriotism. We grant he would add nothing to the power and longevity of the Radical party—the test of all patriotism and fitness now—but we feel assured he would be true to the whole country and an active promoter of its welfare, an agency, the absence of which from the public councils, even enlightened Republicans are beginning to lament.

He who supposes that Mr. Toombs, again in public life, would do ought to disturb and unsettle the Union, has, in our judgment, an erroneous conception of both his views and feelings. He would strive to put it on a basis of mutual right, equality, and interest, the only one upon which it can answer the beneficent ends of all government, and permanently endure. This is the polar star of all true patriotism and statesmanship. All else is selfishness, demagogism and vilest treason. We are not trying to write Mr. Toombs into office. We are simply answering the aspersions of his enemies, and doing a simple act of justice to a great Georgian who has, probably, been more misrepresented, hated and maligned, than any other man of his time.

John Chinaman as a Cigar Maker.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

It is stated on good authority that there are now from 2,000 to 3,000 Chinamen employed in the Golden City of the Pacific at cigar making. They were instructed by experienced foremen, nearly all of whom have been specially sent for from Havana. These Chinese have heretofore worked under contracts, which are now gradually expiring. One large firm in this city, which had established a branch in San Francisco some years ago employs nearly 500 Chinamen, the contracts with whom will terminate soon. These Orientals are said to be the best adapted people for cigar making. Some of the largest factories there employ no other hands, and the best brands of Havana cigars which reach this market are rolled by the nimble fingers of John Chinaman. Hence several of the largest houses engaged in the trade here have it in contemplation to import Chinese to New York from San Francisco, and it is proposed to make a first trial shortly with about 1,100 of them, a number which it is believed can be easily induced to change their domicile from the Pacific to the Atlantic shore on sufficient security of adequate compensation, which would range, perhaps, from eight to fourteen dollars per thousand, according to quality.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Interesting Facts for the Ladies.

[From the N. Y. Evening Mail.]

In this country, of late years, we have been making great advances in the manufacture of fine jewelry, although for a short time French gilt and imitation jewelry superseded the real. There is a peculiar charm about articles of Parisian make which frequently blinds our eyes to the appreciation of home productions. As we survey the endless variety of forms, replete with artistic beauty of design, displayed in the cases of our leading jewelers, we know they are mostly copied from the foreign.

The styles in jewelry were never so varied as at the present time. Although the unsettled season of Lent retards the exhibition of the newest patterns, still we have been pleased with the sight of several unique designs.

The new pattern spiral bracelets and necklace in dead gold will be much sought after when the weather permits ladies to wear light fabrics. Ear-rings to match with a tiny bird or jeweled insect perched upon the wire, are very new yet elegant. Coiled pins composed of three coral bells in the faintest shade of pink, with long pendants of the same, the bells encircled by brilliants, are very handsome. They can be worn without ear-knobs and harmonize with the delicate complexion of a blonde. Large sapphires set in diamonds are becoming very fashionable among the few who wear them on the forefinger.

Plain gold knobs of a dead lustre, or cameos with an antique figure carved upon their face mounted in red gold, are as right for creative men's cuff buttons. Malachite mounted in etruscan gold will remain fashionable another season, as it contrasts well with summer dress material. A broad black velvet necklet richly embroidered with diamonds and emeralds forms a very striking ornament.

So much attention of late has been given to coiffures, that ornaments for the hair require special mention. We notice delicate humming birds of various hues, wrought in enamel and jewels; gold pins of varied shapes; sheaves of wheat in diamonds, and bunches of forget-me-nots in turquoise. Imitating nature to perfection is a butterfly with large wings of rose coral striped with diamonds, the eyes of emerald, while the body is composed of gold and enamel. Bunches of small golden grapes pendant from green leaves, strings of gold beads like our ancestors brought over in the Mayflower. Aigrettes of frosted silver with a solitaire diamond forming a star in the center, lend a charming effect to a full toilette. A very fascinating ornament is a serpent encrusted with diamonds, or a little dove formed of pearls with a ruby beak.

For every-day wear plain sets of brooch and ear rings with yellow gold pendants, relieved by highly polished red gold, will be very stylish, the latest novelty being enameled figures in relief on colored gold. The colors of the enamel are as brilliant as precious stones; in fact, some of the red and green tints might be easily mistaken for rubies and emeralds. This style of work is most difficult to produce and exceedingly artistic, appealing only to the most cultivated taste, though it cannot fail to be admired by all. It is particularly adapted to the setting of fine cameos. We noticed a beautiful set, a stone cameo on a delicate pink ground encircled by diamonds, with a border of this fine, exquisite work.

The Byzantine are the only mosaics worn, and the beauty of their coloring will cause them to retain their place in public favor when all others are cast aside. The latest style in this pattern being mosaic set in black enamel, surrounded by a small half round edging of the same.

In bracelets the narrow "Glove Band" are very popular both for street and house wear. They are enameled in Grecian designs, or simple yellow gold, the engraved styles being no longer in demand. [illegible] with a locket or vinaigrette or medallion pendant.

Turquoise or diamonds are in favor with those complexions that best harmonize with them, about which vexed point there is great dispute, for the brunettes do not wish to relinquish the sparkling gems now claimed by the golden hair blondes.

In necklaces, a band of turquoise separated at intervals of one inch with a diamond ornament, is very becoming to a fair lady. The pendant is a rich *pave* of turquoise and diamonds, with a fringe of elegant pearls. Earrings of the same design as the pendant, only a trifle smaller, are worn with them.

Never have ear-rings been worn as large as at present, pendants being the prevailing rage, although fine solitaires for the head for are still the mode, costing from $1,000 to $1,500 in gold.

This season a lady's toilet is not deemed complete without a "dress locket," worn pendant from a rich dress chain of very large cable links of yellow gold, so arranged that they can be taken apart and used as bracelets. Some wear one large locket in the center of a dark enamel, with monogram in diamonds, on either side two smaller lockets, but this is questionable taste.

The lockets worn are of every style, plain gold, with monogram in red, gold, or precious stones; cameos set with gems, the most expensive ones mounted with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, etc. One very unique style is the Egyptian enamel upon a dark ground. The variety is so great that it cannot be determined that there is any style en rage.

The prevailing pattern for engagement rings continues to be a fine solitaire, though some prefer a handsome sapphire with a diamond on either side or a cluster with a sapphire center. Diamond and emerald rings are the mode, the last named stone being most in demand of all the colored gems. For gents' wear, we notice handsome seal rings, containing a place for a small likeness underneath, covered by a magnifying lens.

Pearls are in great favor for wedding gifts, the most elegant sets being diamonds and pearls combined. A very handsome pattern consists of a necklace of three strings, the outer one being the largest, with a pendant of large diamonds surrounding a large pearl, with a drop-shape pendant. Accompanying this is a pair of ear-rings of solitaire diamonds, with pear-shape pearl drops, valued at $1,200 gold.

Pearls without diamonds are much worn, and some of the new styles are the most beautiful we have ever inspected.

Chatelaines are only just introduced, though they have been fashionable in Paris for a year past. They are simply the old style of some twenty years ago revived. They are in the form of a hook and chain attached to the belt, from which the watch is worn suspended. Some of them exhibit great taste in design, being of pierced gold or enameled to match the watch case.

The opera chain, which is much used, is a noose chain, or a long one with a slide. Seals, charms, lockets are worn pendant from one end. The patterns of chains for gents' use are varied, consisting of platina and gold combined, or each apart, in the form of large links. Studs for full dress, solitaires or pearls, yet some wear large plain buttons of dead gold. Large cameos for scarf-pins are again in fashion.

At the last Tuileries ball a new style of jewel was introduced which promises to become the rage. It is called a broche agrafe and fastens to front of the ceinture, from a little catch beneath it the Parisian *dogan's* suspends her fan or handkerchief.

PHILADELPHIA JUSTICE.

Cruel and Inhuman Treatment of a Sailor.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

Before Commissioner Phillips, on Saturday last, was held a case in which Thomas and James Phelan, captain and mate of the ship Elizabeth, were charged by Thos. McGivern with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment while on the high seas.

Thomas McGivern, the complainant, testified that he was a mariner in the Elizabeth (Captain Thomas Phelan); shipped from Philadelphia in January; on the night of the 26th of January had some words with the mate, James Phelan, when he struck witness, the captain was on deck at the time; mate also kicked witness on the head; at another time struck him with his fist; on the 9th of February he hit witness on the head again, kicked him, and struck him on the bare foot with the end of a rope for standing on the mast cap, which had been painted the day before; the mate then got up on the poop deck, and bit and kicked him again for asking what the blow was for; he then took witness by the hair, and both captain and mate gave witness four and five hits with their fists and kicked him; witness then ran forward, when one of them threw a belaying pin after him; they then ran after him, when the second mate ran between and stopped him; at another time the captain struck him several times with the topsail halyards; on the 17th, witness was struck across the head with a brush-handle, and also kicked by the mate; the mate then kicked witness' hat overboard; witness was put in irons for half a day for alleged disobedience, and then lowered into the hold for the rest of the day, after he had said that he would do whatever the officers wanted.

After hearing the case thus far, the Commissioner said it was not necessary to continue it farther, that a spirit of insubordination had been evinced by the complainant, which rendered the harsh treatment necessary. He therefore decided to dismiss the case, and discharged the prisoners, the captain and mate.

The counsel who had been engaged by the complainant had backed out of the engagement because the seaman had nothing to pay him at present. The complainant appeared before the Commissioner alone, and the District Attorney was not present.

Pierre Bonaparte in Court.

[Correspondence London News.]

He had been in court some time, sitting with his hands upon his thighs, and making no sign of interest. His face was pale as wax, and the great *torso* still as a marble figure. Now and then a nervous moistening of the mouth might be observed, but the eyes were never lifted. When the name of Rochefort was mentioned, with the insulting words attributed to him, he shook his head heavily, but without other motion. When accused of striking Victor Noir, an impatient movement of all the body signified his attention, but he now raised his eyes. Nevertheless, before the *acte d'accusation* was concluded the Prince was evidently getting weary. This wild bull of Corsica is not a being to support much waiting. Prince Pierre folds his arms, unfolds them, hurriedly twists his heavy mustache, but subsides again into the attitude of patience. His temper does not show itself even when the President questions him about that assault he committed in the House of Assembly twenty-two years ago. He expresses regret for his fury on the occasion. He raises a laugh by the utter scorn with which, in a few words, he describes Fonvielle as hiding behind a sofa when he himself, pistol in hand, is trying to reach him. But the poor bull, tethered at last, gets bewildered under the searching questions of M. Glandaz. The difference between having his hand in the pocket where his revolver lies, and having that hand on the revolver itself, is too much for Prince Pierre. He gets confused about a key, and at length sits down, paler than before, and evidently confused.

☞ This is Evansville journalism from the Evansville Journal: "The compositor made us say yesterday morning that Mr. Colgate was a 'soapist.' We wrote 'soapist.'" Both the writer and the compositor should be hanged at once.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	MORNING STAR	[illegible]
New Orleans	ALASKA	[illegible]
New Orleans	LEONIDAS	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—April 7.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Norman, Cin.	Silver Moon, Cin.
Sprey, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—April 7.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Norman, Evansville.	Silver Moon, Memphis.
Sprey, Nashville.	Indiana, N. O.

THE RIVER continues to fall slowly, with 30 feet in the canal, 13 feet in the chute, and 84 feet space under the bridge for passing boats. The weather continues to be very pleasant and warm, with a clear sky. The mercury at 6 P. M. yesterday stood at 68. Business on the levee has greatly improved in its general appearance, and freights were offered more freely to all points than any day last week. Rates are firm at the quotations given below.

Port Items.

The Morning Star leaves the Portland wharf this day at 5 P. M. for Henderson........Rates were firm yesterday from Louisville to New Orleans at the following figures: Pork $1, to $1 25, whisky $2 to $2 50, flour and potatoes 60c to 75c, bacon 40c to 50c, corn 30c to 40c, hay $10 to $12, mules $5, horses $10........ The towboat Hercules was due last night from above with a full tow of coal for J. Sharp McDonald, New Orleans........The Sprey from Cincinnati to Nashville, took on here 50 bbls oil and about 35 tuns of miscellaneous freight. There was a large excursion party on board from Cincinnati to Nashville and return...... By private dispatches to Capt. Pink Varble, we learn that the Alaska, from New Orleans, will arrive this morning at daylight. She has 300 tons of pig iron and a large lot of miscellaneous freight for this port.....The Emma Floy is the first boat from Nashville, leaving here to-morrow at 12 m. The Leonidas, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, is expected to-day........The Silver Moon passed down for Memphis yesterday with a big trip. She had to lower her chimneys in order to pass under the bridge........ The Alice Dean is the first boat for Memphis, leaving Saturday at 12 m........The Kate Robinson will leave the city wharf to-morrow at 12 m. for St. Louis........The Bermuda will be down en route for Evansville to-morrow........The Leclaire No. 2, Capt. Milt Akin, will leave positively and punctually to-morrow at 5 p. m. for Tennessee river........ The Indiana cleared yesterday evening with a good trip for New Orleans. One item of her cargo consisted of 300 tons of railroad iron for a Texas road........The Mary Houston has postponed her trip to New Orleans until next Tuesday, at 5 p. m........The steamer Richmond ran into the bank opposite Rashtown bend, thirty-five miles below St. Louis at half-past 10 o'clock Wednesday night, and Captain Green was throwing freight overboard at last accounts to keep her from sinking. The Bismarck has gone from St. Louis to her assistance.

Miscellaneous.

The city of Jefferson, Texas, has made an appropriation to dig a canal so as to cut off Palaio Bend, thereby keeping navigation open to Shreveport........The Quickstep is reported to have made the run on Monday from Evansville to Henderson in 34 minutes, which is very fast time........The Belle Lee will change on the 13th inst., when Captain Hicks takes command........It is reported that the steamer Natchez is going to try two trips a week from New Orleans to Vicksburg ....When the Dexter was purchased it was announced that she would ply between Louisville and New Orleans the balance of the season. Since then her owners have concluded to place her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade........Mr. Robt. Allen, a well-known pilot in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, was murdered in cold blood on the streets of New Orleans on the evening of the 3d inst. He was born in Kentucky........ The water having subsided, work has been resumed in good earnest at the Madison ship-yard. The Rock Island is ready to launch, and with a few days of fair weather the repairs on the Palestine will be completed. As soon as these two boats are out of the way, the new hull for Captain W. F. Davidson will be set up. The Milwaukee will soon be ready to leave for St. Paul. She has received new cylinder timbers and wheel-houses........Governor Warmoth has written a letter to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, in New Orleans, in which he requests that his name shall not be given the steamboat which they propose to build, and also declining the honor of sitting for a full-length portrait proposed to be placed by said company on board said steamer........ The Edinburg and P. W. Strader cleared New Orleans on the evening of the 5th inst. for Cincinnati.

River telegrams are published on the fourth page.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 8.

No business was transacted in the Criminal Court yesterday.

The reunion of the Masons occurs this evening. Geo. Woodruff, of Louisville, orates.

The Masonic fraternity turned out in full regalia yesterday, and attended the funeral of the late Elijah Sabin.

John M. Wilson continues his able and highly interesting lecture "Science the Enemy of Superstition" this evening before the Society of Natural History.

George M. Smith, City Engineer, has finished the survey of Charter street, and the improvement will proceed as soon as the contract is awarded by the Council.

Yesterday afternoon a darky ordered a carriage at one of our livery stables for the celebration, with instructions to send a white driver, "but none of your d—d Dutch or Irish."

The track of the N. A. & C. R. R. is already laid down on Fifteenth street to spring. As soon as the fill can be made across the commons to Market and Vincennes, the laying of the track will progress rapidly to the "Jeff Road."

The alarm of fire at half-after three o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the roof of the rail mill of the lower rolling mill catching fire from sparks. It was extinguished by the hands of the mill before the steam engines arrived.

Yesterday the colored people of New Albany spent a happy day in celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. The day was ushered in by the booming of guns. In the morning the darkies formed a procession and paraded the streets with flying banners, regalias and a brass band. After traversing the principal streets, the procession rendezvoused at the upper market, near Upper Tenth street, where the crowd was swelled by dusky women and children until it numbered in all between 400 and 500. After the usual preliminaries, Rev. Bridewell (colored), of Charlestown, offered an appropriate prayer. Speaking then followed by both black and white orators, which lasted up to late in the afternoon. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Democratic party to be the enemy of the colored people, and threatening to brand with the mark of Cain every colored man who would affiliate with the Democracy. After these proceedings the meeting adjourned and procession reorganized, marching down Spring street to Pearl, thence south to Main, thence west again, and thence to West Union. The procession numbered by actual count about two hundred and twenty-five, including twenty-four delegates from Jeffersonville. The darkies during the entire day acted in a quiet and orderly manner. The jollification wound up by additional speaking in Woodward's Hall last night.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 8.

Circuit Court convenes at Charlestown next Tuesday.

Ollie Holmes, the little girl who was severely bitten by Maguire's dog on Pearl street last Saturday, is recovering.

On Wednesday night some thief entered the yard of Mrs. Johnson on Graham street, between Chestnut and Market, and stole five ducks.

Twenty-one darkies, with two drummers and a fifer, paraded Spring street yesterday morning, and then went to New Albany to join in the ratification jubilee at that place.

One darky, who celebrated the Fifteenth amendment, by drinking a good deal of bad whisky, was yesterday mulcted by Judge Mathews in the sum of $7 90.

J. Fred Style is lying very sick at his father's residence in this city, having had two hemorrhages of the lungs a day since last Saturday.

Jack Howard, our smiling City Treasurer, is endeavoring to get his mouth out of a grin and assume a stern aspect, in order to seize upon the property of delinquents, which he will surely do after next Monday week.

The colored people of Jeffersonville will celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment in this city on Monday next, by a mass meeting in Holmes & Thias' Hall and speeches from several leading spirits.

Rev. R. J. L. Matthews, of New Albany, who was to have lectured on the subject of temperance in Holmes & Thias' Hall last Sunday, will fill the appointment next Sunday at 3½ p. m.

Yesterday afternoon, while a car builder named Robert Stewart was at work on top of a car in the Ohio Falls Car Works, his foot slipped and he fell, his head striking a truss rod, cutting it in a very severe manner. Stewart was carried to his home on Chestnut street in an insensible condition. Up to this writing, the extent of his injuries are not known.

The Democratic Clark County Central Committee will meet in Charlestown at ten o'clock Monday morning, at which time they will determine whether there shall be primary elections. The time of the convention will be fixed, and it will also be determined whether it shall be a mass or delegate convention. At the same meeting the committee will elect delegates to the Second Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Yesterday afternoon, a negro man named Henry Smith was found dead in a brick house on Front street between Locust and Telegraph. Dr. G. W. Lewman was sent for, who summoned a jury which returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from some natural cause. The facts of the case are that he was very poor, and died for want of proper attention, and with nobody near him when he expired.

☞ A very curious correspondence was read in the Missouri Legislature last week. One Dr. Logan sent to Professor Swallow, of the Mining Bureau, something which the Professor pronounced "a fragment of calcareous tufa." "The cellular structure," added the Professor, "is produced by the water standing in the cell." Whereupon the wag of a doctor responds that the tufa is "a piece of maple sugar to which the ants had found access." The feelings of the Professor (who seems to have an appropriate name), upon receiving this explanation, may be more easily imagined than described. A great many "professors" are just as learned as he.

Monetary and Commercial.

[OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1870.]

Money is sufficiently abundant to meet the requirements of legitimate business, and the banks continue to discount prime commercial paper at 8 to 12 per cent. The street rates range from 12 to 18 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is in active demand, and the supply is below the demand. Rates range from ⅛ to ¼ premium selling.

GOLD—There was a fair demand for gold to-day, and sales were made at a slight advance on New York quotations, and the brokers are well supplied. The range:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅞	112⅛
Silver halves and quarters	108	[illegible]
Silver dimes	103	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—There is only a small demand for Government securities in this market. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range:

Five-twenties, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cy 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

		Thurs.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	'62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	'64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	'65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New issue		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	'67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	'68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupons 5s		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 coupons		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cy 6s		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The market for local securities is moderately active, and we note an advance in prices of several descriptions. Some sales made of Louisville, Frankfort, and Cincinnati Railroad stocks at fair figures. Calls were reported for L. & N. R. R. stocks, but sellers were wanting. A few city bonds were on the market at prices indicated.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, second	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, Planters'	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank, City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falls City Tobacco Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Insurance Company bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
German Insurance Company bank	100	[illegible]
Gas Company stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

City for [illegible], 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for bounty, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for L. and N. Railroad, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" second issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" third issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" fourth issue, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" new 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" new, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. R. R. bonds (G branch), 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N. R. R. bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" (L. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" (M. br.) 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
" cons'd mort., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelbyville for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelbyville County bonds, 6 per c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Dealers report a fair degree of activity, and stocks are light, but sufficient to supply the wants of the trade. Prices rule firm, and we quote [illegible] in barrel lots at $2 [illegible], and in small packages at $2 [illegible] per gallon.

BAGGING—Factories are beginning to send a considerable supply to this city for sale, and old stocks are reported very light, with a demand of very little importance. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote as before: 2-lb. Kentucky in round and jobbing lots at [illegible]. Flax bagging is nominal at [illegible]. Rope is in light request at [illegible] in coils and half coils.

BATTING—An active demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote No. 1 at [illegible] per lb, and No. 2 at [illegible] per lb.

CEMENT—The demand continues liberal and the supply is sufficient to meet the demand of the trade. Sales to-day include 535 bbls at $1 75@2 per bbl.

CORDAGE—Is in good request, and the supply is sufficient to satisfy the wants of customers. We quote grass rope at [illegible], jute rope at [illegible], and cotton rope at [illegible].

COTTON YARNS—Prices are quoted a shade lower and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Stocks are ample, and we quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	16	c
" 600, " at	15	c
" 700, " at	14	c

Pound yarns are selling at [illegible] per lb.

Cotton rope	[illegible]
Carpet chain	[illegible]
Candle wick	[illegible]

CHEESE—Stocks are ample, and dealers report a fair degree of activity in the market. Prices are unchanged and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote factory at 18½@19c, nutmeg at 18½@19c and New York factory at 17@17½c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

CANDLES—Dealers report a fair demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Manufacturers are hard at work laying in stocks sufficient to supply the trade during the period of about two months, commencing probably in June next. The sales include 50 bxs 12-oz star at 15½c. We quote 12-oz star at [illegible] per pound, 14-oz star at [illegible], per pound. Tallow are in good demand, and prices rule steady, with sales at [illegible] per lb.

FISH—Are in active demand, with a daily increase, as the spring trade is now fairly opening. Dealers report stocks ample, with sales within the range of our quotations. We quote No. 1 mackerel at [illegible], No. 2 at [illegible], and No. 3 at [illegible] per barrel. White fish command [illegible]. Herring are held at [illegible] and sardines at [illegible].

HOMINY—Stocks are reported large and almost in excess of the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and sales are made at [illegible] per bbl.

HOPS—The supply is very large, and dealers report but a light demand. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote new at 30@35c and old at [illegible] per lb.

HAY—An active demand is reported, and the supply is hardly equal to the demand. Prices rule firm, but not quotably higher, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21 50
Timothy, reclop, pr ton	17 00@18 00	18 00@19 00

HIDES—Dealers report receipts liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote green-salted at 8½@9c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 17@18c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—There is but little inquiry reported, and stocks, though light, are in excess of the demand. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote at [illegible] per lb.

LIME—A fair degree of activity prevails in the market, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—But little improvement is visible in the market, and, owing to the stringency, transactions are necessarily limited to light lots. Prices rule firm, and, if this firmness prevails in the market while stocks were ample, an advance would be inevitable. We quote the various grades of Virginia at [illegible] $1 15, and the various grades of Kentucky at [illegible] per pound.

NAILS—Continue in active demand, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 10d at $4 [illegible], 8d at $4 [illegible], 6d at $4 [illegible], 4d at $[illegible], and 3d at $[illegible] per keg.

OFFAL—Stocks continue very light, and the demand is reported in excess of the capacity thereof. Prices rule firm, but transactions are insufficient to establish prices. We quote bran at [illegible], shorts at [illegible], shipstuff at [illegible], and middlings at [illegible] per ton.

OILS—A moderate demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of customers. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil at $1 10@1 25 per gallon, coal oil at [illegible], and benzine at [illegible] per gallon.

ONION SETS—Prices are unchanged, and a fair degree of activity is reported. We continue to quote as before:

Red, per bushel	$ 4 00@ 5 25
White, per bushel	12 00
Top Onions, per bushel	3 25@ 4 00

PEANUTS—The market continues very inactive, and dealers report it almost impossible to effect transactions of any magnitude. Sales include 2,000 lbs at quotations. We quote red and white peanuts at 4@5c per lb.

SALT—Dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade, and prices continue unchanged. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	2 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

STRAW—Receipts are liberal, and the demand is limited to light jobbing lots. We quote at $9 00@10 00 per ton for the various grades.

SOAP—A fair demand is reported, and dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices are unchanged, and we note sales of 50 bxs rosin soap at 8c per lb. No. 1 German at [illegible]; No. 2 German at [illegible], and rosin at 6@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Continue in active demand, and stocks are reported of sufficient extent to supply the wants of customers. We quote:

Blue grass clean	$1 [illegible]
" " extra	[illegible]
Clover	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Orchard	[illegible]
Red Top	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]
Spring barley seed	1 60
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungarian	[illegible]

STARCH—Stocks are reported ample, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, and dealers report a fair demand. We quote pure starch at [illegible] per lb. Gloss starch commands [illegible], and corn starch [illegible] per pound.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are reported liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote tallow at [illegible] per lb, and grease at [illegible] per lb.

VINEGAR—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are about equal to the demand. Prices rule steady, and sales of cider vinegar are made at $7 00@[illegible] per bbl., crab cider at $9 00@[illegible] per bbl., and apple at $11 00@12 00 per bbl.

WOOL—The supply is reported light, and prices are fully maintained. We quote unwashed at [illegible] and tub washed at [illegible] per lb.

WHISKY—The market to-day presented a gloomy appearance, and transactions were of limited importance. Dealers report the state of market unsettled, and, owing to this unsettled condition, both buyers and dealers are manipulating with great caution. High wines are in light supply, and prices rule very firm, with a decided upward tendency. We note light sales of raw whisky at $1 per gallon, tax paid. Copper whiskies are unchanged, and we continue to quote one-year-old at $1 [illegible], two-year-old at $2@2 25, and three-year-old at $2 75@4 25 per gallon.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts continue very liberal, and transactions are commencing to be on an extensive scale. Dealers report the demand active, and prices are fully maintained. The sales at the six warehouses aggregated 245 hhds, with 7 boxes of bios on 51 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 67 hhds: [illegible] [illegible]

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 61 hhds: [illegible]

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold [illegible] hhds: [illegible]

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold [illegible] hhds: [illegible]

The BOONE HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 1 hhd Marion county lugs at $[illegible]; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $7 55, 7 90; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $10, 10 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs at $[illegible]; 4 hhds Larue county lugs at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $[illegible]; 3 hhds Green county lugs at [illegible]; 4 hhds Green county leaf at $[illegible]; 3 hhds Carroll county lugs at [illegible]; 1 hhd Oldham county lugs at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Oldham county leaf at $[illegible]; 2 hhds Adair county leaf at $[illegible]; 2 hhds Metcalfe county common leaf at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Russell county lugs at $7 60.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county low leaf at $[illegible]; 4 hhds Breckinridge county (3 lugs and 1 leaf) at [illegible]; 5 hhds Indiana lugs and low leaf at [illegible]; 1 hhd Simpson county low leaf at 9 [illegible]; 4 hhds Hart county (2 lugs and 2 low leaf) at 7 90, 8 10, 7 [illegible], and 8 [illegible]; 1 hhd Green county old leaf at 13 25; 1 hhd Green county lugs at 7 [illegible].

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—Prices have had an advancing tendency for some time past, and the prevailing theory that an advance in quotations was almost inevitable has now been fully realized. Dealers report an active demand, but, owing to their indisposition to effect transactions under the present state of affairs, inactivity has become the prevailing feature. We quote sales of 15 hhds New Orleans at 10½@11c per lb. We quote:

Choice	12⅛@12½
Prime	12 @12⅛
Fully fair	11¾@11⅞
Fair	11 @11½
Common	10 @11

REFINED SUGARS—Transactions to-day were of limited importance, but a fair degree of inquiry is reported. Stocks are ample, and prices continue to rule firm, but no quotable change is reported. We quote:

Hard standard	[illegible]
A's	13 @[illegible]
B's	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
C's	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

[illegible] and prices rule firm, though not quotably higher. A fair degree of activity prevails in the market, and light sales are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote Demerara [illegible] Porto Rico is nominal at 12@13c, and Cuba dull at 12½@14c per lb.

MOLASSES—Is in active demand, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, and we quote New Orleans in barrels and half barrels at 73@85c per gallon.

SORGHUM—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 45@55c per gallon for the various grades.

RICE—The supply is reported light, and transactions are of limited magnitude. We quote Louisiana rice at 8½@9c, and South Carolina at 9@9½c per lb.

SIRUPS—Are in good request, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and dealers report light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote from common to choice qualities at 45c@$1 per gallon.

COFFEE—The theory which has been the prevailing opinion with merchants, that an advance in quotations was inevitable, has now been fully developed. The fact that the consumption of this period this year has been so much greater than at the same period last year, and that stocks are so much less this year, are the main facts upon which the theory has been based. A fair degree of activity prevailed in the market, but transactions are limited to small lots. We quote:

Choice	23 @23½c.
Prime	22 @22½c.
Good	21 @21½c.
Fair	20 @21 c.
Common	18 @19 c.
Laguayra	22 @23 c.
Java	28 @30 c.
Maracaibo	23½@24 c.
Ceylon	24 @25 c.

We give below the following interesting statistics, which may be of interest to the commercial community, of the consumption of stocks of coffee and sugar for the period indicated by the several dates:

STOCKS OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
January 1st	17,188	10,427
February 1st	14,546	9,589
March 1st	10,411	8,565
April 1st	13,600	6,568

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
January	14,799	11,561
February	10,464	10,133
March	5,041	11,480

STOCKS OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
January 1st	48,547	65,280
February 1st	27,851	75,987
March 1st	25,542	72,756
April 1st	39,800	90,410

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
January	31,900	27,596
February	42,343	23,783
March	36,258	38,523

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—Nothing of importance transpired in the market to-day, and transactions are confined to light jobbing lots, consisting mainly of mixed grades. Prices rule steady, and dealers continue to report a scarcity in low grades. Sales include 250 bbls assorted grades at quotations, and 150 bbls No. 1 at $5 50@6 00 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 [illegible]
Extra family	[illegible]
A No. 1	5 50@6 00
Fancy	6 50@7 00
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market to-day assumed its usual cloudy appearance, and prices remain entirely unaltered. The supply is ample, with receipts sufficient to supply milling purposes. Prices rule steady, and light transactions are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote the various grades on arrival at $1@1 05 per bushel. Dealers report light transactions at $1 05@1 25 per bushel for red and white wheat.

OATS—Dealers report a light demand, and the supply, though limited, is sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote white and black seed oats at 72@75c per bushel. Sales of feed oats are made at 63@65c, sacks inclusive, and in bulk at 55@60c per bushel.

RYE—A fair demand is reported, and stocks are in every respect sufficient to supply the wants of customers. Sales to-day amount to 300 bushels rye at 80c per bushel from store. We quote from store at 87@95c, and on arrival at 80@85c per bushel.

BARLEY—The market continues very inactive, and [illegible] are of so little importance that prices [illegible] established. The supply is reported [illegible] and greatly in excess of the demand [illegible]. Dealers quote on arrival at 90c@$1 per [illegible] for spring, and fall $1 10@1 25 per bushel, but these quotations are seldom ever realized.

MALT—The demand of late has been limited to very light jobbing lots, and stocks have been greatly in excess of the demand. Prices continue unchanged, and sales of little importance are made within the range of our quotations. We quote fall at $1 40 per bushel, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 15, Canada at $1 30@1 40, and oat malt 60c per bushel.

CORN—Dealers continue to complain of the limited magnitude of stocks, and the demand is reported almost in excess of the capacity of stocks. Both ear and shelled corn is scarce, and dealers report individual instances where ear corn commands higher prices than shelled corn. Sales to-day include 1,200 bushels shelled corn, sacks included, at 95@97c per bushel, and 300 bushels ear in bulk at 87½c delivered on cars. We quote common at 93@95c per bushel, and choice at 95@97c per bush. Shelled corn in bulk commands 90@92c per bush. Ear corn commands 93@95c per bush from store, and on arrival at 85@90c per bush.

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—Dealers report an active jobbing demand, and stocks though not excessive are sufficient to supply the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and sales are made at $3@4 per bbl for common and choice qualities.

BUTTER—Receipts are not so liberal as they have been for some time past, and prices rule firm though not quotably higher. We note sales of 700 lbs choice country at [illegible] per lb. We quote from cooking to choice country at [illegible] per lb. Western Reserve is in good demand, and commands [illegible] per lb. New York butter is in moderate request, and is held at [illegible] per lb.

BEESWAX—The supply is reported moderate, and receipts find ready sales at 30@32c per lb for strictly prime qualities.

DRIED FRUIT—The activity which prevailed in the market for some time past has ceased, and transactions are of limited importance. Prices rule steady, and we quote apples at [illegible] peaches at [illegible], and ¼ peaches at [illegible] per lb.

EGGS—Dealers report receipts liberal and prices rule firm with a slight advancing tendency, but the probabilities are that the advance will be checked. Sales to-day include 2,000 dozen receipt at 19½c per dozen. We quote shippers' and recount at 19@20c per dozen.

FLAXSEED—No improvement in the receipts has been made and prices rule firm. Receipts find ready sales at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Prices rule firm, and receipts are reported liberal. We quote strictly prime, on arrival, at 70@75c per lb, and mixed command 30@[illegible] per lb.

ONIONS—Are in active demand, and prices continue to rule firm. Stocks are ample, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote at $3 50@4 per bbl packed in shipping order.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and receipts continue liberal, with transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying from wagon $1@1 10 per bbl loose.

Louisville Provision Market.

A decided improvement is visible in the market, and the prospects of a more active trade in provisions are encouraging. [illegible] in the market. We hear of [illegible] which reflects [illegible] as at the present quotations.

MESS PORK—A fair degree of activity prevails in the market, and [illegible] are limited to light lots, owing to the [illegible]. Mess pork is held at $[illegible] per bbl and rules firm. Rump pork continues in light request, and transactions are limited to light lots. Prices [illegible] from extra heavy rump [illegible].

BACON—Stocks have been greatly reduced, and dealers report an active speculative demand, but the demand for consumption is limited to very light lots. Prices are strong with a decided upward tendency. We quote clear bacon sides at [illegible] per pound, clear rib sides at [illegible], shoulders at [illegible] per lb, packed. [illegible] in good request, with an ample supply, and prices rule firm, with an advancing tendency.

BULK MEATS—Prices rule firm, with a decided upward tendency, and transactions are limited to light lots owing to the indisposition of holders. Stocks are light, and we hear of a refusal of [illegible] the bulk shoulders at [illegible], and dealers hesitate in accepting [illegible] per lb. We quote clear sides at [illegible] and clear rib at [illegible], and bulk shoulders at [illegible] per lb packed.

LARD—An active demand is reported, but dealers feel indisposed to effect sales under the present state of affairs, and the prospects are so favorable for an advance in quotations, stocks have been greatly reduced, and prices rule firm. Lard is held at [illegible] per lb in tierces, and keg lard commands [illegible] per lb, in round lots and on orders.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Nothing of interest transpired in the market to-day. The market opened quiet, and prices ruled firm. Transactions in the market to-day were of limited extent within the range of our quotations, and dealers report a fair degree of inquiry. The sales in the Liverpool market [illegible], and in the New York market [illegible], and [illegible] bales in the New Orleans market. [illegible] in April at [illegible], May at [illegible], June at [illegible] and July at [illegible]. The market closed firm, but prices remained unchanged. We quote:

Middling	21½@[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VEEMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.

CATTLE—The market opened with offerings amounting to less than 300 head. There seemed to be little animation in the market, as buyers were looking for only such stock as would meet the immediate wants of their trade, while sellers were equally firm in their notions that the market would be bare of stock during the week, and that they would realize their expectations in remunerative prices for their stock, consequently there was but little done outside of the regular trade. There were no buyers here from the East, and shippers refused to buy, owing to the high prices which are demanded from here for good. Good cattle are just as high as any market in the West, and that the difference in prices here and in New York will not pay transportation, and for these reasons they refuse to enter the market, until some satisfactory change takes place. What stock sold brought fair prices, and what stock remains unsold will be worked off in small lots to a retail way during the next day or so. There is no discounting in this class of stock, and the market has been very firm for several weeks to come. We now give grades and prices. Fancy graded steers, cows and heifers consist of Durhams and half-bloods. Smooth and well-fatted sell from [illegible]. Second quality consist of fleshy, good, fair beef at [illegible]; oxen and cows in fair order at [illegible], rough to medium grades at [illegible], and tailings [illegible] per 100 pounds gross. Fresh milch cows sell, owing to quality, from $25@70.

SHEEP—The market is firm for this class of stock, and it sells as fast as it arrives. Prices range from $4 50 to $5 50 for fair to medium, and choice to extra $6 50@7 00 per 100 lbs gross. None on sale.

HOGS—The market remains firm for this class of stock, and all sell about as fast as they arrive. We quote for light $7@7 50, medium $8@8 25, and choice heavy corn-fed $8 50@9 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—In this class of stock there is but little doing, and we can give but little information to parties who are in the trade. Good heavy well broke mules are in demand at fair prices. Fine horses are in demand. No detention to shippers at this point.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday).	[illegible]
3:00 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Express (Daily).	[illegible]
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati [illegible] Daily except Saturday.	[illegible]

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible] P. M.
4:20 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:20 A. M.
4:20 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:25 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	5:25 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:45 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

5:30 A. M.	No. 2, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

The negotiations for the purchase of the buildings and ground of the Nile Machine Works have been concluded, and the sale has been made to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

Track laying on the Tennessee and Pacific railroad is delayed because the iron is detained at Brunswick, Ga. The iron is worth about $45,000 in gold, on which the Collector of Customs at Brunswick claims the usual fee of 3 per cent., but as Nashville is also a port of entry, and the iron was to be shipped in bond, Mr. Wolf justly claims that he is entitled to the commission. We suppose the matter will have to be decided by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Idaho City World says that several merchants of that place have lately visited Chicago and St. Louis, and have determined to make their purchases of general merchandise hereafter in those cities, instead of San Francisco and Portland, as heretofore. It states that the railroad men east of the Rocky Mountains are determined to put the charges for freight so low that there can be no competition from the Pacific coast, and a company has been formed for the hauling of merchandise from the railroad to the various towns of Utah, Montana, and Idaho. The Portland (Oregon) Commercial copies the statement of the Idaho World, and adds that the Oregon Steam Navigation and the North Pacific Transportation Companies have adopted a reduced schedule of freights for the express purpose of competing with Eastern traders in the towns of Idaho.

Mr. Thomas B. Herring has retired from the Presidency of the Northern railroad of New Jersey, which he has held for over ten years, and during nearly the whole period in which the railroad has been in operation. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors he declined a re-election, but he remains in the Board of Directors, and retains the large interest in the stock of the road, which he has long held. The New York Evening Post says that during Mr. Herring's Presidency of over ten years the Northern railroad has carried several millions of passengers, without the loss of a single passenger's life or the breaking of a limb. This unusual good fortune is due in a large measure to Mr. Herring's careful management. He lives on the line of the road, rides in the trains and was constantly accessible to passengers, and familiar with the working of the trains. His success shows that with proper care, and under efficient and conscientious management, railroads can be managed with perfect security to those who use them.

A company has been organized at Detroit among the proprietors of the Michigan Central and Great Western railroads and their connections to build a tunnel under the Detroit river. The plans have been prepared by E. S. Chesbrough, Chicago City Engineer, and the planner and engineer of the Chicago lake tunnel. The surveys and borings in the river bed, made to the full depth of the contemplated tunnel, discovered the path across the river to be of stiff clay and of the most favorable character for work of this kind. The work will consist of two tunnels, fifty feet apart and 8,508 feet in length. They will be cylindrical in form and eighteen feet six inches in diameter. The shell of masonry will be two feet thick; the grade of the tunnel two feet in 100, with 1,000 feet of level line under the river. The estimated cost of the work is $2,650,000. The proposed capital stock is $3,000,000, which, it is said, will be subscribed at once, when the charter is obtained. A charter has already been obtained from the Michigan Legislature, and a bill is now before the Canada Parliament for a charter from the Dominion.

The Macon Telegraph and Messenger of the 5th inst. says: A gentleman who traveled over the Western and Atlantic railroad on Thursday last, says he never yet saw a railroad in operation in so terrible a condition. He left Chattanooga in the morning, behind time, the up train being past due, but not arrived. Getting down as far as Tilton, they found the up train off the track and pretty much smashed up. Passing on, they came to Cass station, and here found a freight train off the track, and three other trains waiting for way. They worked there from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon to clear the track, and then proceeded. While waiting at Cassville, he examined the track for two miles, and was amazed to find that the road could operate at all. Many of the cross-ties were broken in two, and some of them so rotten that he found no difficulty in drawing the spikes with the end of his walking-stick. The track was frequently eight inches out of level, and the jumping, rolling and rocking of the trains when in motion exceeded all he had ever conceived possible.

An engineer at Cass Station told him they had a run off every day for a week, and what was to become of the road in the hands of "these politicians" he could not tell. The road has a very heavy freight business, but the passenger trains are light. The people are actually afraid to go over the road, and our informant says he was thankful to get through with whole bones.

The road, we are certain, was in a fair condition last August, at the time of the Press excursion, and must have been wholly neglected to get in such a fix as this since that time. True, the weather has been bad and the freighting business enormous—two conditions which will use up a railway in a short time, if there is nobody to attend to proper repairs.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1870.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 111⅞.

The Welland canal will be opened on the 20th.

James Depeyster Ogden died in New York yesterday, aged 80 years.

During March, 11,790 emigrants arrived in New York, including 5,000 Germans.

The annual examination of the Fortress Monroe artillery school commenced yesterday.

Jacob Stauffer, an old citizen of Dayton, O., committed suicide yesterday by taking strichnine.

S. S. Randall, for thirty years Superintendent of the Public Schools in New York City, is about to resign.

John Peterson, a sailor, was instantly killed, at Chicago, last evening, by falling from the masthead of the schooner Hubbard.

The extensive dry goods house of Howell, Wood & Reed, of Memphis, have been forced into bankruptcy by Philadelphia creditors.

Senator Yates, who has been dangerously ill from hemorrhage of the bowels, is fast recovering, and will soon be in his place in the Senate.

Before leaving Washington yesterday, the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

Two hundred and fifty men left Atlantic, Wyoming Territory, on Wednesday, well mounted and armed, to pursue Indians that had committed murders near Atlantic.

At the Congregational Conference in New York yesterday, delegates from all the churches were present. Henry Ward Beecher spoke on applying religion to business and social life.

The Postmasters of New York City and of Williamsburg are defendants in suits brought by fictitious firms and persons to recover letters detained by order of the Postmaster General.

The House Committee on Elections yesterday morning considered the application of Mr. Grafton for further time in the matter of his contest for the seat of Mr. Connor, of Texas. No action was taken.

The United States Senate Naval Committee have agreed not to act on any petitions for the restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Upon his own application Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, Colonel United States army, unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President, relieved from active service, to take effect May first.

A wallet, containing coin, notes and valuable papers, valued at $70,000, was found in the attic of an old building, at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, New York, yesterday, supposed to have lain there for years, and to be the proceeds of a robbery.

James Tuck, chief of police of Vicksburg, was shot and killed by Henry Sisson, carriage dealer, yesterday. The affair is shrouded in mystery. Tuck was formerly orderly sergeant in the Fifth U. S. cavalry. No one except a negro woman was present when the shooting occurred.

Bishop Ames presides at the sessions of the East New York Methodist Episcopal Conference during the present sitting. Rev. Horace Cooke, the eloping parson, will be tried on the charge preferred against him. It is understood that Cooke will make the defense of temporary insanity.

A meeting of the friends of Wendell Phillips and the Anti-Slavery Society was held in Vicksburg yesterday. Gov. Alcorn presided. A long preamble relative to the abolition of slavery and final meeting on the 9th of April, was adopted, including greetings to the Society. Senators Ames and Revels were empowered to act as delegates at the final meeting.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The tide of immigration from the East has set in, and large numbers of immigrants are arriving by river and rail. Some three hundred arrived yesterday by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, bound for Southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky have passed through here to examine the lands in Kansas.

A strike occurred near Newark, N. J., on Wednesday among the workmen in the stone quarry on the Bloomfield turnpike, because of the reduction of twenty-five cents a day on their wages. Some went to work at the reduction, and the strikers stoned them, rendering interference by the police necessary. It is thought the strike will spread to other quarries, but nothing serious has yet occurred.

It having been announced that President Grant would attend the obsequies of General Thomas, at Troy, Gov. Hoffman addressed him a note extending him the hospitalities of the Executive residence as he passed through Albany. The President replied, thanking him for the courtesy, but that his stay will be too short to accept, as he had arranged to attend the Army of the Potomac reunion on Saturday, in Philadelphia.

LOVE AND HORSES.

A Bridegroom Snatched from the Nuptial Couch and Hurried off to Jail.

A correspondent writes to the COURIER-JOURNAL this story:

One day last week a young man, by the name of David Connell, was arrested and lodged in the Nelson county jail, at Bardstown, for stealing a horse from one Stephen Jones, who resides near the town of Fairfield, in the same county.

Young Connell immigrated to Nelson about three years ago from unknown parts, probably from the Small Poins, and, up to about the time of his arrest, had been employed as a farm laborer in Mr. Jones' neighborhood. While following this honorable avocation, Connell must needs have an *affaire d'amour* on his hands also, so plighted his troth with a fair damsel, the daughter of a respectable widow lady, who resides in the vicinity of the place where he was employed. But somehow there seemed an impassable gulf between young Connell and matrimony—the slim state of his finances. A day was set for the wedding, however, and he resolved to trust to luck and desperate chances.

On Friday night he visited the stable of Mr. Jones, while in a frenzied state of mind, and took therefrom a fine mare, saddle and bridle. He lost no time in mounting the animal, and rode into Bullitt county. At Pitts' Point he traded the mare for a mule, and, between that place and Shepherdsville, he sold the mule, saddle and bridle, putting the proceeds in his pocket. Walking beyond Shepherdsville, Connell stole a horse which he rode into Louisville and sold. He then turned his face homeward, and on the road stole another horse, which bore him the remainder of the journey. On Tuesday he was again on his "native heath," and that evening, the time arranged for the wedding, he repaired to the house of his betrothed, where he was duly united in the holy bonds of wedlock with the chosen one of his heart. And young Connell looked every inch the bridegroom, too, for while in the city he had rigged himself out from head to toe, in splinter-new clothes for the occasion, and had money left.

In the meantime Mr. Jones, the gentleman from whom Connell stole the mare, having got on his track, traced him to Pitts' Point and recovered the stolen property, and, having strong suspicions as to the thief, endeavored to get back home in time to prevent the wedding, knowing that the young lady was an innocent party, but he arrived a few hours too late. The next morning Mr. Jones, in company with High Sheriff Thomas, waited upon the bridegroom at an early hour, mounted him on the last horse which he had stolen, and took him to Bardstown, where he was lodged in jail.

Young Connell confessed his guilt, and waived a preliminary examination before Judge Murphy. At last accounts the "bride of an evening" had sent her lord word "never to show his face again," and whether the twelve gentlemen who shall next deliberate on his case can find "aught to extenuate," taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances, remains for the future to prove.

Shoplifting.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman went into the New York store, and appeared busy asking the price of various goods. The clerks noticed that she had a great deal to say, but was buying little. After having satisfied herself by asking questions, she started out of the store, and on the way grabbed a bolt of calico from the counter. One of the proprietors saw the act and started in pursuit, but lost sight of the thief. The woman took the goods to the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where she tried to sell them to another woman. Officer Dennis Meagher happened along about this time and inquired into the case, and being satisfied that the goods were stolen, arrested the woman, Mary McBride, and lodged her in jail. The goods were recognized by the proprietors of the New York store as their property, and it is probable that Mary may get a ride to Frankfort.

Wrongfully Arrested for Theft.

Mr. Leopold Friedman, who is engaged in the saw-mill business, was, last Tuesday, at the instance of H. Thierman & Co., arrested for having stolen a large rope, worth about twenty-five dollars, from a boat belonging to the latter and now lying at Portland wharf. The case was tried yesterday afternoon before Justices Waller and White and the accused honorably discharged. During the trial it was shown that in the absence of Mr. Friedman a boat load of lumber, consigned to him, arrived on a towboat, and that the Captain of the same ordered some of the hands in the employment of Mr. Friedman to take the rope to tie up the lumber boat. Mr. Friedman's character and reputation in this community were, heretofore, without the least stain.

Typographical.

There has been a printers' strike in the office of the Cincinnati Commercial. The proprietors of the Commercial have not proposed to cut down the price of composition, but they do propose to manage their own affairs, paying fifty cents per thousand ems. At this rate their compositors have been making from $35 to $36 per week. Messrs. Halstead & Co. advertise that the cases in their office are vacant, and that good printers can get plenty of work and standard wages by immediate application.

Drowned.

A day or two since Mr. Thomas Snawder, of Shepherdsville, in an attempt to ford Salt river on horseback, was drowned. He had nearly reached the other side of the river, and it seems the horse gave a sudden jump to get out of the water, and Mr. Snawder lost his balance, falling backward from the animal into the river. Finger prints were visible along the bank near where the accident occurred, which show conclusively that there was a terrific struggle for life. The body has not been recovered.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

A New Ordinance on the Connection Question.

Adoption of the Ordinance Establishing the Fire Department.

Ordinances Licensing Peddlers, Fortune Tellers and Astrologers.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 7, 1870.

Present—W. F. Rubel, President, and all the members except Messrs. Krack and Glas.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor calling attention to the necessity for the election of a City Weigher, which was referred to the Revision Committee and sent to the Common Council.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

F. Grobeck, $676 75 for work on streets.

J. M. Summers, $186 87½ for repairs of pumps.

Hospital $3,564 34, expenses for March, 1870.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

Fire Department, $6,377 25, expenses for March, 1870.

Assistant street hands, W. D., $1,426 87½, pay for March, 1870.

Mr. Mitchell introduced an ordinance granting the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Byrne submitted a motion to strike out a provision requiring the city to build a track for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad north of Main to Second street, and a depot on Second street, within five years, in lieu of their track and depot on Jefferson street, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Gilpin, Crowe, Gault and Byrne—4.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie and Gilbert—6.

Mr. Vissman submitted an amendment requiring the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to lay a track to connect with the depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, at Second street, north of Main, which was rejected.

Mr. Barret submitted an amendment leaving it to the discretion of the city to furnish the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company a track and depot north of Main street, which was carried.

The ordinance, as amended, was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Vissman, Gilpin, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert and Byrne—7.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Barret and Gault—3.

Mr. Mitchell introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Committee on Railroads and sent to the Common Council:

An ordinance regulating the tax, fare, and repairs of streets by the street railroads within the city of Louisville, Ky.

An ordinance forming connections between the Main-street road and Brook street, at the corner of Main street and the Nashville railroad depot.

A message was received from the Mayor, together with a communication from the Health Officer, in regard to the condition of the Western Cemetery grounds and the enlargement of the Alms-house grounds, which were referred to the Committee on Cemeteries and Alms-house.

Mr. Guthrie introduced an ordinance establishing and regulating a Street Commissioner department, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Gilpin, Barret, Mitchell, Guthrie, Crowe, Gilbert, Gault, and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution directing the Engineer to report a plan for drainage in the vicinity of the canal and the improvement of the water-power of the falls, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie, from a special committee, reported a substitute for a resolution leasing certain wharf property on the Point to the Louisville Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilpin introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Hancock and Gray streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert submitted an ordinance, from the Common Council, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a fire department [illegible] referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for bids for supplies for the different city institutions in certain cases, which was adopted.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Monday evening, April 11, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, 1870.

Present—C. B. Long, President, and all the members, except Messrs. Satter and Yantz.

The journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Duncan submitted a report of the Committee on Revision in regard to the communication from ex-City Attorney Bullitt regarding the time of election of certain city officers. They recommend the passage of an ordinance concerning the election of certain city officers. It provides for the election annually in the month of April of six citizens to constitute a Board of Public Charities, one Physician for the Eastern District, one sexton of the Portland Cemetery, one sexton of the Western Cemetery, two inspectors and gaugers of liquors, oils and other liquids, two flour inspectors, two inspectors of beef, pork, lard, tallow and butter; two inspectors of brick and stone-work, two inspectors of carpenters'-work, two inspectors of painters'-work, two inspectors of plasterers'-work, two inspectors of wood, coal and lime, one wharfmaster, one collector of back taxes for the Eastern District, one collector of back taxes for the Western District.

Mr. German moved to amend by inserting gas inspector.

Mr. Kaye moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried. The ordinance was then recommitted.

The consideration of the ordinance for the establishment and maintenance of a Fire Department was resumed.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the salaries of those officers not heretofore acted upon remain the same as under the old ordinance.

Dr. Walling moved a reconsideration of all the votes that have been taken on the ordinance, which motion was carried.

Dr. Walling then moved that the salaries remain as they were last year.

Mr. Jefferson moved to fix the salary of the chief telegraph operator at $1,200 instead of $1,500. After some discussion Mr. Jefferson withdrew his amendment.

The ordinance as amended by Mr. Jacobs was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling and Walton—23.

NAYS—None.

The Mayor submitted a communication recommending advertisements for all contracts now expired. It was referred to the Committee on Contracts, with instructions to report before adjournment.

The Mayor also submitted a communication from Samuel Manly, Esq., Health Officer, recommending repairs to the Western Cemetery. He also recommended the purchase of ground outside of the city limits for the burial of paupers. The Mayor concurred in the recommendation of Dr. Manly, and suggested the use of the forty-eight acres of land on the Seventh-street road belonging to the city as an alms-house, and also a place for burying paupers. It was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries and Alms-house.

The Mayor submitted a communication recommending the election of a City Weigher. It was referred to the Committee on Revision.

The report of the Chief of the Fire Department was read and referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The report of the Superintendent of the Alms-house was read and referred to the Alms-house Committee.

The Engineer's apportionment of Madison street, from Tenth to West, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District and the City Engineer.

Mr. McAteer, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of purchasing ten copies of Edwards' City Directory. Adopted.

Mr. Edwards, from the Revision Committee, submitted an ordinance regulating factories of oil, soap, glue, and candles or soap grease.

It was read a second time and adopted.

An adjourning resolution to Monday evening, April 11th, was adopted.

Mr. Dupuy, from the Committee on Revision, reported an ordinance to license peddlers. The rules were suspended, the ordinance read a second time and adopted.

Also an ordinance to license fortune-tellers. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Edwards moved that the rules be suspended to allow the Committee on Railroads to report.

Dr. Walling moved to amend by allowing the ordinance for a sewer along the canal to be taken up also. Adopted.

Mr. Robinson moved to include the ordinance in reference to the Street Commissioner's department.

The motion of Mr. Edwards, as amended, was adopted.

An ordinance establishing and regulating the Street Commissioners' department was read. The rules were suspended, the ordinance amended so as to provide that the commissioners shall serve without pay, and then passed.

A motion to reconsider the adoption of the ordinance was lost.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, granting the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and the Louisville and Nashville railroads. It was read and ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the next meeting at 8½ o'clock. It is as follows:

An ordinance granting the right of way to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad and the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville,* That full right and authority be and are hereby granted to the Louisville and Nashville and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Companies to build through the city of Louisville a connecting road from a point on the latter's road at the head of Jefferson street, southward along and near to Beargrass creek, crossing the said creek as often as may be deemed necessary, through Germantown and the lands of Oldham's and Meriwether's heirs, Bahn, Lilly, &c., to the Nashville railroad at a point at or near the southern line of the House of Refuge grounds, and thence along the present line of the L. & N. R. R. into their depot on Broadway, to be operated by steam power: Provided, however, that the right of way herein before described is granted to the said L. C. & Lexington R. R., and to the L. & N. R. R. upon the route as described; and when this is done a third rail or double track may be laid from the Louisville and Nashville railroad track to suit the gauge of the L. & N. R. R. to the depot of the L. C. & L. R. R. The L. C. & L. R. R. shall change its gauge to the gauge of 5 feet 8½ inches on or before the 1st day of January, 1871.

That no freight or passenger cars shall be permitted to pass the line of one road over the line of the other, beyond the said points of connection, or the limits of the city. After the L. C. & L. R. R. Co. shall have changed their gauge to 4 feet 8½ inches, the general point of exchanging freight and passengers shall be in the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad on Broadway.

That the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall deliver and receive car loads of freight destined for or starting from the city at the depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, at the head of Jefferson street, or on any switch or connecting line that may be authorized by the General Council.

That the penalty to be provided in the contract between the parties for a failure to observe any of these conditions shall be a forfeiture of the right of way here granted.

That the city of Louisville may furnish, at its own exclusive cost, a road-bed above high-water mark on the route north of Main, that surveyed by John C. Broadhead from the present depot of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, at the head of Jefferson street, to Second street, within five years from the date of the contract between the parties; and also to furnish depot grounds at the terminus of said road, on or near Second street, equal in dimensions to the present depot grounds of said Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, on Jefferson and Brook streets, the said depot and grounds to be exchanged with the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company for their grounds and improvements at valuation, the difference in value between the grounds to be paid for by the party receiving the benefit thereof.

That the city of Louisville will pay three-fifths and the L. & N. R. R. Co. or other parties two-fifths of the cost of changing the gauge of the L. C. & L. R. R. to a 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.

That when the road bed on the river route before described is completed, the L. & N. R. R. shall have the right, by laying a third rail or double track, to bring their freight cars along said road into the depot of the L. C. & L. R. R. and there receive and deliver freights when required.

That the cost of the right of way along the route mentioned to the first section hereof, except upon streets heretofore dedicated to the public or condemned for that purpose, shall be paid by said railroad companies.

That said L. C. & L. R. R. Co., and the said L. & N. R. R. Co. shall, by the contract, obligate and bind themselves to the city of Louisville to hold said city harmless against all demands for injury or damages resulting from the laying of the tracks, making bridges and switches or side tracks that may be made in pursuance hereof, or the running of cars or engines thereon, and that no public street shall be unnecessarily and [illegible] obstructed.

That when the road bed is furnished on the route north of Main street, before described, the said L. C. and L. R. R. Company shall come and forever relinquish all right to use Jefferson street for railroad purposes, and shall remove their tracks from said Jefferson street: Provided, however, that the right of way herein before described is granted upon the express condition that the railway used in the connecting line shall be of five feet gauge until after the change of gauge for the main line of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad is made, as herein provided; and said connecting line shall not be commenced to work earlier than a distance of twenty feet of the lines of one or the other of the roads of said companies as may be agreed upon between said companies, until after the change of gauge as to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company's main line is changed.

SEC. 2. The city of Louisville reserves the right to construct sewers and lay down gas and water pipes, through or across the streets and alleys which may be occupied or used by the railroads provided for by this ordinance, whenever the necessities of the city render such necessary, and to incur no liability by reason of the construction of such sewers or laying down pipes, &c., &c.

CLAIM ALLOWED.

Wm. Lowed, $102 45.

Mr. Walling presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the City Engineer to report to the Council the practicability of constructing the sewer, that is proposed to be built, along and parallel to the canal. It was adopted.

Mr. German reported a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for contracts for furnishing the city with coffins and wagon for the burial of paupers, and for furnishing cement for six months, and for furnishing sewer and drain pipes for six months, and any other contract for furnishing that may expire, and the same be confirmed by the General Council.

Mr. Walton presented a petition asking that goats be prohibited from running at large on Chestnut, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets. It was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition for the improvement of the alley between Chestnut and Kellar and Campbell and Garden streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

Mr. Walling presented a petition to have a culvert placed across Chestnut street, at Montgomery, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

The board then adjourned to Monday evening, April 11.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Circus

is in full blast on Main street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Two new cages of animals have been added, and the circus will be open every night this week.

The Junior Exhibition.

The Junior Exhibition of the Male High School takes place in the chapel of that institution this evening. It will be a pleasant entertainment to those who enjoy such affairs, and will no doubt be largely attended. The present Junior class comprises young men of much talent, and their essays may be anticipated. The great Western Star Band will enliven the occasion with music. The exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Opera House.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, a dramatised version of Mrs. Stowe's novel of that name, was performed last night to a small house. The play is an overstrained, sensational adaptation of the novel, and presents no features which would be of the slightest interest to our readers, and belongs to a period the sooner forgotten the better for all.

To-night Boucicault's best play, "London Assurance," is to be given, followed by the excellent farce of "The Spectre Bridegroom." The occasion is the benefit of Mr. C. T. Nichols, one of the leading actors of the stock company, who has by his close attention to his arduous duties merited the respect and patronage of our play-goers. He will appear as "Mark Meddle" in the first-named play, and as "Nicodemus" in the second, both characters being something out of his legitimate line of acting, but none the less adapted to giving a favorable view of his abilities as an actor.

"London Assurance" was written by Boucicault in the heyday of his dramatic career. The scenes, incidents, plot and dialogue are all admirably graphic as pictures of a phase of English life. The characters stand out with life-like distinctness: "Sir Harcourt Courtly" being a fair prototype of an elderly man of fashion; "Max Harkaway" a hospitable, hard-riding country squire; "Mark Meddle," an officious, curious, prying village lawyer; "Richard Dazzle, Esq.," a blase, sharp "man about town," who lives by his wits; "Cool," the imperturbable confidence "own man" of "Sir Harcourt Courtly;" "Lady Gay Spanker," the fox-hunting, dashing, merry English country gentlewoman, with an insipid, uxorious husband; "Grace Harkaway," a daisy-like rural beauty; and young Mr. "Courtley," the scapegrace son of that tremendous old swell, his father, "Sir Harcourt."

The "Specter Bridegroom" is a standard bit of nonsense and fun, full of laughable predicaments, capable of producing much merriment. This programme is one of the best of the season, and cannot fail to interest and please all. And, as to-night is the fashionable night par excellence, there will possibly be an unusually brilliant assemblage.

THE DISSECTING-ROOM MYSTERY.

Who the Murdered Man Was—No Clew to the Murderers.

A few days ago we published an account of the curious manner in which a murder was discovered while the body of the man was being dissected. The man was found dead, and an inquest was held by a magistrate, and the jury returned a verdict of death from exposure. The body was buried, and afterwards resurrected by a party of medical students. No names or localities were given in order that the ends of justice might not be frustrated. The publication excited considerable comment, and as there is no longer any necessity for keeping the matter secret we give the real names. The name of the murdered man was Frank Haske. He was a clock repairer by trade, and spent most of his time traveling through the country repairing clocks and watches for the farmers. He bore a good character and was very generally liked. It is known that shortly before his death he had $150 in money and a valuable gold watch on his person, both of which were missing when his body was found. When the body was first discovered it was lying in the woods a short distance from Middletown, in this county, and the inquest was held by a magistrate in that district. Blood was discovered oozing from the ear of the dead man, but a verdict of death from exposure was returned. When the fact became known that the man had been murdered instead of frozen to death, suspicion rested upon a man living in or near Middletown, from the fact of his having plenty of money and not being able to give a satisfactory account of how it came into his possession, but as the jury found no evidence of violence the body was buried, and whatever clews there might have been to the murderer were lost. It was impossible to fix the guilt upon the person and he was suffered to go unmolested, and the probabilities are that the guilty perpetrator will be revealed only at the Last Day.

STEAMER GRAND ERA ATTACHED.

The Captain Refuses to Obey the Writ and Takes the Boat into Another State.

A few days since Deputy U. S. Marshal John Wharton was sent from this city to Cairo, Ill., to seize the steamer Grand Era built at this port last fall for Captain Geo. Kouns for the New Orleans and Red river trade. Upon his arrival at Cairo he got on board of the steamer, and as soon as she swung out from the wharf to go down the river, in Kentucky waters, he served the attachment, and proceeded, as required by law, to post a copy of the writ in the office. The clerk tore down the notice, threw it upon the floor and stamped upon it. Wharton appealed to the captain, who told him to go to hell. The boat was then landed at Cairo out of the jurisdiction of the Marshal of Kentucky, where she remains, the Marshal being unable to execute the writ. Wharton yesterday detailed the facts to Gen. Murray and will await his instructions at Cairo. The attachment was issued for a debt of $12,000, but at whose instance has not transpired.

CITY BUSINESS.

We have examined some of the advance sheets of Hodgeman's Kentucky State Directory and Shipper's Guide for 1870–71, which will soon be completed. The fact that it is being printed by John P. Morton & Co., is sufficient evidence that it will be gotten up in good style. The book will contain much valuable information, and will be almost indispensable to the mercantile community. It will be placed in the hands of most of the business men, and in the public offices throughout the State, thus making it a valuable advertising medium for Louisville merchants and manufacturers. Advertisements will not be solicited outside of this State, which fact should induce Louisville business men to patronize the work more liberally.

Business men who have changed their location or style of firm within the past four weeks, or who contemplate such change will benefit themselves and oblige the publisher by notifying him at once by addressing Mr. Hodgeman at the United States Hotel.

Two Works of Art.

The lovers of the fine arts in the city will thank us for calling their attention to two of the most beautiful productions of the sculptor's chisel ever offered for their inspection. They are the busts of our well-known citizen, James S. Lithgow, and a young lady, daughter of a prominent family of St. Louis, Mo. That of Mr. Lithgow is a faithful likeness of a man well known for his sterling integrity and social worth, which reminds the observer of those noble Roman characters in which can be reposed the unshaken confidence of private and public faith, and will in years to come, when the original shall have quit the busy scenes of life, perpetuate the likeness and character of one endeared to his family and numerous friends by his well-spent days in unselfish devotion to their good.

The bust of the young lady is a life-like representation of one highly gifted in music and painting. As an amateur she had few equals, while in all those beautiful graces which adorn and make woman attractive she was eminently endowed.

The busts are from the chisel of Mons. Charles Bullett, and are now on exhibition at the warerooms of Maldoon, Bullett & Co.

CITY FEATURES.

Dr. Wintersmith asks the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known in this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

Original Fifty Cent Store, 99½ Fifth Street. Housekeeping goods of all kinds at lower prices than any house in the city.

Rip Van Winkle and Gretchen have been resurrected and can be seen at this office Friday and Saturday.

For charming photographs, porcelains, ferrotypes, &c., go to Webster's gallery, 85 Fourth street.

Santonin the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known officinal vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature. The only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and its thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin. The materials have been so compounded that the lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are made of wood, and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

STRAW hats have made their appearance on the streets.

COL. ROBERT BOLLING, of Petersburg, Va., is in the city on a brief visit.

MISS NELLIE MARSHALL has been engaged to write a series of stories for the Columbus (Miss.) Index.

ABOUT fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through St. Louis Wednesday for Kansas.

TOMMY ROUNDTREE was in the city last night, on route to the work-house for petit larceny. He stopped at the jail.

CLAY-STREET station-house had Wm. Smith for stealing grates, and Candy Wilson for imbibing too much corn juice last night.

JUDGE M. R. HARDIN, of the Court of Appeals, and Col. W. P. D. Bush, reporter of the same court, are at the Willard Hotel.

THE first base-ball game of the season was played at Cedar Hill between members of the Eagle and Falls City Clubs yesterday afternoon.

THE stand from which the Fifteenth amendment is to receive its blessing was "rigged up" at the east end of the court-house yesterday.

GEN. WILLICH arrived in the city last night, and will orate on the Fifteenth amendment, to the colored population, at the court-house, to-night.

JULIA LEWIS was lodged in the Third-street station-house last night, charged with stealing fifty dollars' worth of clothing from Mrs. Williams.

THE Chancery Court meets this morning. Judge Cochran will probably render a decision or opinion on the Commissioner controversy.

THE body of Martin Malloy, who was drowned from the abutment at the head of the canal about four weeks since, has not yet been recovered.

OUR special dispatch from Elizabethtown gives the particulars of the rendition of a verdict of heavy damages against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

THE General Council has commenced a war of extermination on the fortune-tellers. At its meeting last night it inaugurated the matter by imposing a license of $200 upon them. This will be apt to accomplish the object.

WEDNESDAY afternoon Mr. A. W. R. Harris, City Assessor, and Mr. George Mullikin, Assistant Assessor, while out riding were thrown from the buggy. Mr. Mullikin had his right arm broken and was severely bruised. Mr. Harris escaped with a few slight bruises.

HENRY VERHOEFF, sr., Esq., father of H. Verhoeff, of the firm of Verhoeff & Bro., died at the residence of his son in this city yesterday. This is the third member of the family that has died in the past three weeks, Otto and Rudolph Verhoeff having died within that period.

IT has been ascertained that there was never an ordinance requiring peddlers in Louisville to pay a license. This they have been required to do, however, and the mistake was not discovered until recently. One was adopted to meet the matter at the meeting of the Council last evening.

MAYOR BAXTER recommended to the Council last evening the election of a City Weigher. This is something that has long been necessary. Persons receiving goods here have no means by which to ascertain if the stated weights are correct. This new office, if properly filled, will remedy the matter.

WM. H. LYNDON, who was arrested on Tuesday night and charged with stealing some silk thread and laces from the store of Haydon Bros. & Co., had a hearing in the City Court yesterday morning. He proved a good character, and the prosecution failed to prove that the goods were stolen, when he was discharged.

MR. W. J. KINSELLA, for several years past an enterprising dry goods merchant on Market street, yesterday started for Washington, Ga., which he has determined to make his future home. We regret to lose so worthy a citizen and excellent a gentleman as Mr. K., but can congratulate Georgia on the valuable accession she has made.

MR. CHADWICK, of the Willard Hotel, Washington, and a party of gentlemen from Chicago interested in the proposed Pacific Hotel to be built in Chicago, were in the city yesterday for the purpose of examining the Galt House. They made a thorough inspection, and were compelled to admit that there is no finer hotel in the country.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday says: "The following gentlemen, members of the City Council, and officers of the city of Louisville, arrived in the city last evening and participated in the banquet to the excursionists at the Bates House: Phil. T. German, Chas. K. Long, John C. Geis, Wm. Kaye, J. M. Vaughan, T. C. Tucker, P. Kelley, J. Bickel."

A BIG, burly negro, with elongated ideas of the force of the Fifteenth amendment, walked into a Sixth-street car yesterday with a cigar in his mouth, and squeezed himself down between two ladies. The driver first told him to stop smoking. The negro made some taunting retort, when the driver walloped him over the head with the butt-end of his whip. The negro got out and ran for his life.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Programme for the Celebration To-day.

Extensive preparations have been made by the Republicans for the celebration to-day in honor of the promulgation of the Fifteenth amendment, and it will doubtless be an imposing affair.

At sunrise a salute of one hundred guns will be fired near the House of Refuge. During the day there will be a grand procession, and at night there will be speaking at the Court-house. A number of prominent speakers have been invited, and many of them will doubtless be present. The committee of arrangements has been notified by General A. Willich, of Ohio, of his acceptance of the invitation.

The following named societies and organizations will take part in the procession, and will form as follows, at 9 o'clock, on Broadway with the right resting on First street: Brass Band; Grand Army of Republic; Grant Guards; United Fellows; Sons of Union; Independent Sons of Honor; United Brethren of Friendship; Fred Douglass Lyceum; Young Men's Literary Society; Brothers of Calvary; United Brethren of Benevolence; Day and Sabbath-schools in cars; Ward Clubs; County Delegation; Jeffersonville, and New Albany, Ind., Delegations; Disabled Soldiers in Wagons; Orators of the Day in Carriages; Citizens in Carriages and on Horseback.

W. H. Gibson has been appointed president of the day and Mr. Woodson chief marshal. The column will move at 10 o'clock, and proceed up Broadway to Hancock, in Hancock to Main, down Main to Third, in Third to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Fourth, out Fourth to Green, up Green to Third, out Third to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Twelfth, in Twelfth to Jefferson, up Jefferson to Seventh, in Seventh to Main, up Main to Fifth, in Fifth to the Court-house, where it will disband to meet at the same place at 8 p. m. to hear the speeches. If the weather is unfavorable the speaking will take place in the Circuit Court room, and also at Jackson-street Church, Quinn Chapel, Fifth-street Church, Asbury Chapel, and Fifteenth street Church.

The Sparta Tragedy.

The body of Mr. Wm. L. Connelly, who, it is supposed, was murdered at Sparta, on the Short-line Railroad, Monday night, and his body thrown into Eagle Creek, has not yet been found. A man who lives near Sparta, and who has been absent since the night of the disappearance of Connelly, returned yesterday. He has a cut on his head and a black eye, which he says he received from a fall. He is strongly suspected of the deed, although his character has been that of an honest man. Some of the people about Sparta are inclined to the belief that Connelly has absconded, and that the bloody club, note, and old coat were placed on the bank of the creek by himself to convey the impression that he had been murdered. So far the facts elicited go to show that he was cruelly murdered and his body concealed.

The Canal.

The subject of the Louisville and Portland canal is attracting considerable attention at Washington, and is gaining strength. A special correspondent says: "Mr. Stevenson introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish the House information in regard to the present condition of the work, whether it could be so far completed as to pass large boats by November 1, 1870, and to make such recommendations and promote the work as may be deemed proper. General Weitzel says that if he can have an appropriation of $250,000 at this time he can so far complete the work by November 1st as to be able to pass large boats. Two hundred thousand dollars more will be required to complete the enterprise."

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. S. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, April 7, 1870.

[illegible]

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. R. J. [illegible], JUDGE.

Verdict for the Cincinnati Gazette.

Cincinnati Gazette Company vs. E. R. Schott [illegible] The evidence having been heard in this case, the arguments [illegible] and the jury found a verdict of $586 47, the full amount claimed, for the defendants.

An Old Account Settled.

R. C. Jackson vs. C. K. Paisley. This is an action for a balance of $235 00 on an account [illegible] to T. O. Bigney & Co., of which firm the defendant was a member. [illegible] The defendant denies the [illegible] [illegible] The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $235 45, the full amount claimed.

Hot-air Furnaces to be Paid For—A Verbal Warranty of no Value.

Waters & Ware vs. McKittrick & Wood. This is a suit upon two notes given by the defendants [illegible] The defendants claim that the notes were for the balance due on hot-air furnaces sold and delivered to them by the plaintiffs; that the plaintiffs warranted the furnaces for three years from December, 1867, to December, 1870; that they are satisfied that at the time the furnaces were [illegible] the defendants notified the plaintiffs of the said condition of the furnaces, and the plaintiffs promised to put them in such condition as would comply with their warranty, and the defendants say the notes would not have been executed but for that promise, and they say that said promise has not been complied with. The furnaces were placed in the Warren county court-house, and the presiding Judge of that county has notified them that the furnaces are unfit for use. The defendants are liable to Warren county upon their warranty and will be compelled to pay upon the plaintiff's breach of warranty the sum of $1,500, whereof they pray judgment against the plaintiffs for $1,500.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount, with interest at 6 per cent. from the maturity of the notes.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. W. W. GRUNDY, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Tony Roundtree, larceny. Tried and found guilty of misdemeanor, and sentenced to work-house for six months.

Same vs. Nolan and Eblin, two cases. The death of the defendant (Eblin) was proven, and the indictment as to him was abated. Postponed for Nolan till to-day. The defendant is charged with malicious wounding.

Same vs. Solomon Well, larceny. Dismissed.

Same vs. Wm. J. Gray, Jr., malicious wounding. Dismissed.

Same vs. same, assault with intent to kill. Tried and found guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined $100.

Same vs. George Taylor, larceny. The accused was found guilty and the penalty fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

The grand jury found indictments against the following persons:

Larry Moore, larceny.

Julia Owens and Annie Brooks, larceny.

John Wells and Sam. Brooks, larceny.

Ben. Spencer, larceny.

Jacob Monroe, larceny.

Jacob Monroe, having burglars' tools in his possession.

James Burks, malicious wounding.

Francis [illegible], malicious wounding.

Party Smith, malicious wounding.

John Heitz, murder (of George Lopbstein.)

Mary Kurtz, larceny.

Ephriam Moore, larceny.

Charges against the following were dismissed: E. R. Reed, Max Gumpert, E. Wohlgesmith and M. G. Kahn, robbery.

E. McLaughlin, larceny.

Jacob Hassett and Wm. Good, house-breaking and stealing.

John Sloop, larceny.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Store-keepers' Pay Recovered.

United States vs. John Barnett et al. This is a suit brought on the bond of the defendants, who are distillers in Nicholas county, to reimburse the United States for the amount paid to storekeepers at the distillery of the former. The defendants were called to answer, but made default, and judgment was rendered against them for one hundred and twenty-four dollars, the amount of the claim.

An Illicit Sewing Machine Manufactory Closed Up.

G. B. Rotler et al. vs. Ernest Buecker, in equity. A. B. Wilson is, it appears, the inventor of a certain sewing machine. The defendant has, without license or the consent of the complainants, infringed upon Wilson's patent, of which the complainants are the owners, and manufactured and sold fifty machines. The judgment of the court is that the defendant be enjoined from making, selling, or using any one or more of the said machines, and the parties having agreed that seven dollars per machine manufactured and sold is the profit due the plaintiffs, it was ordered by the court that Buecker pay the plaintiffs three hundred and fifty dollars and the costs of this cause.

An English View of the Piegan Massacre.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

These 140 women and children were offered up as a solemn sacrifice in honor of industrial progress, Christian civilization, and democratic institutions. There is some talk about an inquiry by Congress; but it is almost certain that the talk will come to nothing, and quite certain that, even if held, the inquiry itself will come to nothing. Meanwhile, the butchery must have been directed by an officer who is amenable to a military trial, and who has over him, besides his immediate superiors, a General commanding, a Secretary of War, and a President, who is *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief. It is these high personages who will be responsible for all similar crimes in the future if they allow this one to go unpunished; and, in the probable event of their thinking it beneath their notice, we commend their conduct to the careful consideration of discontented Radicals in England.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 7, M.—The Monongahela has 9 feet 10 inches and receding. The Allegheny 11 feet and falling; at Greensboro 4½ feet; at Brownsville 6½ feet and falling at both points; at Oil City 6 feet 1 inch and falling. Arrived—Juniata from Cincinnati—she will return at 5 this evening—Camelia for Nashville, and Petrolia for Wheeling. Departed—at noon, Alps for Louisville with 110,000 bushels of coal; left this morning, Fearless for Cincinnati with 100,000 bushels of coal; leaves this afternoon, Blue Lodge with three coal barges. Business on the wharf fairly active. Weather cloudy and warm. Thermometer 60.

PITTSBURG, April 7, P. M.—Weather pleasant. Monongahela 9 feet 6 inches and falling.

CINCINNATI, April 7, M.—The river has fallen 11 inches. Now 45 feet 3 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 65.

CINCINNATI, April 7, P. M.—River 43 feet in the channel, and 50 feet of space under the bridge. Arrived: Robt. Burns from Memphis, Argosy from St. Louis, John H. Groesbeck from New Orleans. Departed: Leonidas for New Orleans, Kate Putnam and Reserve for Pittsburg. John H. Groesbeck in undertaking to pass under the suspension bridge to-day struck with her chimneys, they not being sufficiently lowered. The result was the derrick broke and let the chimneys fall, smashing the pilot house, and seriously wounding a deck hand named Philip Lawlas, who resides in Covington. Pilot Marsh Estes manfully remained at his post and safely landed the boat at the city wharf. This was all the damage the boat sustained.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—After several bright, clear days the weather is clouding, with strong indications of rain. Mercury 64 to 70. The river has fallen five inches. Port List—Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 10 p. m.; Shamrock, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 4 a. m.; Lawrence, Nashville to Cincinnati, 10 a. m.; Crescent City, Wabash river and return; Pine Bluff, to Cannelton; Fayette, Henderson and return; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 12 m.; Tarascon, Louisville and return; Quickstep, to Cairo. The Greyhound and barges passed down at 11 a. m. The Alaska has an excellent trip, and the Shamrock and Lawrence moderate trips. The packets took out big trips. The Crescent City came in full of grain and left with a good trip of miscellaneous freights.

CAIRO, April 7.—Port List—Tyrone, Nashville packet, 9 p. m.; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Belle Lee, Evansville to New Orleans, 2 a. m.; Belle Vernon, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 a. m.; St. Joe, Memphis to St. Louis, 6 a. m.; E. Hensly, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Star No. 3, New Orleans to Louisville, 7 a. m.; Wild Duck, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 9 a. m.; Sam Merwin, New Orleans to Louisville, 9 a. m.; Virginia, Louisville to New Orleans, 2 p. m.; Tigress, Pittsburg and return, 3 p. m.; Sioux City, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 4 p. m.; Sam Orr, Evansville packet, 6 p. m.; Champion, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 p. m.; Friendship, St. Louis to Evansville, 7 p. m. River has risen 5 inches. Mercury 74. Cloudy.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—St. Luke, Miami; Silver Bow, Kansas City; Schuyler, Peoria; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Dictator, LaSalle; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Mary McDonald, Omaha; Mary Alice, New Orleans; Mollie Moore, Pike, Lake Pepin; Colorado, Vicksburg; Harry Johnson, Keokuk. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Weather clear and warm. River rising. Departed—Cornelia, Amos, Belle St. Louis and Sallie, for St. Louis; Lewellin, for Evansville; Lorena, for Cincinnati; Silver Spray and Mary Miller, for New Orleans. Capt. Charlie Sontag's towboat Reese burned her boilers below here and has laid up for repairs. Captain Stut Neal, formerly of the Richmond, has purchased half of the Magenta for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

VICKSBURG, April 7.—Up—Church, Dexter. Down—Commonwealth and Kenton. River rising. Clear.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived—Kilgour and Wananita. Departed—Robert E. Lee and Great Republic.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 7—6 P. M.

The failure of a commission paper house is reported.

Money market easier at 5@6 per cent on call loans, with the bulk of the transactions at a higher rate.

Sterling firm but quiet at [illegible].

Gold dull; opened at 112, touched 111⅞ and closed at 111⅞. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were [illegible].

Governments are steady on gold bonds, but heavy and lower for currency 6s.

Coupons '81....114 @114⅛		Coupons '67....[illegible]	
'62....[illegible]		Coupons '68....[illegible]	
'64....[illegible]		Ten-forties....[illegible]	
Coupons '65....[illegible]		Currency 6's....111⅞@111⅞	
New....[illegible]			

The government bought $1,000,000 bonds at 108 [illegible].

State bonds are dull.

Missouri....[illegible]	New Virginia....[illegible]
Old Tenn....[illegible]	Old N. Carolina....[illegible]
New Tenn....[illegible]	New N. Carolina....[illegible]
Old Virginia....[illegible]	

The railway market was strong and higher on Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Reading and Northwestern. The balance of the list was dull and in some cases weak. The St. Paul directors were in session to-day arranging the details of the purchase of the Hastings and Dacotah and Western Union roads.

Miscellaneous stocks are dull but firm. Express stocks were quiet and United States declined.

It appears that the Governor of Pennsylvania has not signed the bill for the inquiry into the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Buffalo and Erie roads, and it is unlikely to become a law. The report of the defeat of the New York Central railroad fare bill, at Albany, is also denied.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton....[illegible]	Lake Shore....[illegible]
Cumberland....[illegible]	Illinois Cen'l....[illegible]
Western U. Tel....[illegible]	Pittsburg....[illegible]
Quicksilver....[illegible]	Northwestern....[illegible]
Mariposa....[illegible]	Do preferred....[illegible]
Do preferred....[illegible]	Rock Island....[illegible]
Adams Ex....[illegible]	New Jersey C....[illegible]
Wells & Fargo [illegible]	St. Paul....[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Tobacco steady but unchanged. Cotton firm at [illegible]. Hemp quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and but little doing; fall superfine to choice extra $4 [illegible], double extra [illegible]. Wheat firm but slow; No 2 red fall $1 [illegible]. Corn very firm at [illegible] for mixed; [illegible] for white. Oats higher at [illegible]. Rye is held above buyers' views; small sales of good to prime at [illegible]. Whisky firm at $1 [illegible]. Groceries unchanged. Mess pork firm, with small sales in early part of the day at [illegible], but held at the close at [illegible]. Dry salt meats are held higher, but no sales. Bacon firm; early sales of clear sides at [illegible]; held at the close at [illegible]; 11½ for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib; [illegible] for clear sides. Lard higher at [illegible] for steam; now held at [illegible]. Cattle steady, with a good demand at [illegible]. Hogs in fair demand at [illegible]. Receipts of flour [illegible] bbls, wheat [illegible] bush, corn [illegible] bush, oats [illegible] bush, barley [illegible] bush, rye [illegible] bush, hogs [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Flour, there is more inquiry for low grades and they have advanced [illegible]; superfine at [illegible]. Wheat higher under light receipts; Pennsylvania red $1 [illegible]; white $1 [illegible]. Rye held at $1 [illegible]. Corn active and advancing; yellow at $1 [illegible]. Oats in fair demand and unchanged. Petroleum is firmer; holders are asking [illegible] for refined and [illegible] for crude. Provisions are advancing; mess pork held at $27. Whisky $1 [illegible].

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Flour firm and active; Western superfine [illegible]. Wheat steady at $1 [illegible]. Corn active; white $1 [illegible]; yellow $1 [illegible]. Oats active at [illegible]. Mess pork firm at $27 [illegible]. Bacon firm; rib sides [illegible], clear sides [illegible], shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]. Whisky firm $1 [illegible].

PITTSBURG, April 7.—Crude petroleum quiet and firm, sales of 1,[illegible] bbls, seller [illegible], at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls this water at [illegible]; buyer all the year nominally [illegible]. Refined quiet but steady, with sale of [illegible] bbls, for June at [illegible]; the following figures are bid, for April [illegible]; for May to August [illegible]; for May to December [illegible]; August to October [illegible].

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Cotton quiet and firmer at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 1,[illegible] bales. Flour $4 [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Lard [illegible], mess pork $27 [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders 11½c, and sides [illegible]. Bulk shoulders [illegible], and sides [illegible].

NASHVILLE, April 7.—Cotton firm; low middling [illegible]; good ordinary [illegible]; stock, 3,[illegible] bales. Bacon, clear sides 16c; shoulders 11¾c; hams 18c. Flour $4 [illegible] for superfine to fancy. Corn $1 delivered.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand; middling [illegible]; sales 2,[illegible] bales; receipts 1,[illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales; burned [illegible] bales; stock on hand [illegible] bales.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

John Lloyd against Peter Beadry. } In Chancery, No. 23,181.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, I will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, bounded as follows: Beginning on the south line of Lloyd land at a point corner of Kelhart's 10-acre tract; thence northwardly with the line of Lloyd & Kelhart's 10-acre tract to the line between Lloyd & Kelhart; thence from a point, the northeast corner of Kelhart's 10-acre tract; thence eastwardly with the line between Lloyd & Kelhart's sufficiently far up as by running parallel line as will make twenty-five acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

PUBLIC SALES.

Government Sale of Paymaster's Stores.

THERE will be sold at public auction, at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles belonging to the Pay Department of the U. S. Navy, viz:

PROVISIONS.

25 bbls pork, [illegible] apples, [illegible] gals molasses, [illegible] gals vinegar, [illegible] desiccated potatoes.

[illegible] lbs candles and 7 sets steward's stores (incomplete).

CLOTHING.

20 blue cloth round jackets, [illegible] prs blue cloth trowsers, 341 canvas duck trowsers, [illegible] Barnsley sheeting frocks, [illegible] yds blue flannel, [illegible] yds blue Nankin, [illegible] prs calfskin shoes, [illegible] prs kip-skin shoes, [illegible] prs coarse boots, [illegible] prs woolen socks, [illegible] black silk handkerchiefs, and [illegible] straw hats.

SMALL STORES.

[illegible] lbs beeswax, [illegible] lbs thread, [illegible] doz hat ribbon, 1,[illegible] doz tape, 1,[illegible] spools cotton, [illegible] cotton skeins, [illegible] papers needles, [illegible] jack knives, [illegible] prs scissors, [illegible] razors, [illegible] shaving brushes, [illegible] cakes shaving soap, [illegible] scrub brushes, [illegible] shoe brushes, [illegible] whisk brooms, [illegible] doz D. B. buttons, [illegible] doz vest buttons, [illegible] combs, [illegible] tin pans, [illegible] spoons, [illegible] forks, [illegible] tin cups, [illegible] bottles mustard, [illegible] bottles pepper, [illegible] sewing silk, [illegible] thimbles, [illegible] razor strops, [illegible] sewing palms, [illegible] doz large sail needles, [illegible] doz pocket combs, [illegible] doz small eagle buttons, [illegible] forks, and one small iron chest.

Terms—Cash on day of sale.

Articles to be removed without delay.

By direction of the Commandant.

L. A. FRAILEY,

March 26, 1870. Paymaster U. S. N.

apl,4 tsd

John M. Hill's Estate!

Great Public Sale of $100,000 Worth of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of John M. Hill, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at 11 o'clock a. m. on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1870,

on the premises, the following valuable real estate in NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: A block of three-story store-houses and dwellings on the east side of Market street, between Union and Spring streets, No. [illegible], lot [illegible] by [illegible] feet, [illegible]. [illegible] Lot No. [illegible] burned; Lot No. [illegible], [illegible] burnt house; [illegible] three-story [illegible] Lot No. 4, [illegible] store-house and [illegible] east side of [illegible] being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of [illegible] No. 1 fronts [illegible] 25 feet, and run back [illegible] to the wharf. They are under good ground rent, and except from all taxes until [illegible].

The following most valuable Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds will be sold at the COURT-HOUSE, IN NASHVILLE, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1870,

sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

The following lots in Boyd's addition to Nashville: Lot No. [illegible], fronting [illegible] feet on Charlotte pike, runs back 250 feet more or less, to an alley; Lots [illegible] and [illegible], each fronting [illegible] feet on the Charlotte pike, and running back [illegible] feet more or less, to an alley; Lot [illegible] in Balch & Whiteside's addition, fronting [illegible] feet on west side of Spruce and [illegible] on north side of Crawford and [illegible] on south side of Washington street.

A brick dwelling house with four rooms and outbuildings, in McMinnville, Tenn., and lot fronting [illegible] feet on Main and [illegible] feet on Chancery street.

The following

STOCKS AND BONDS.

One share of stock in the Nashville Female Academy.

The following stocks being each $25 per share: [illegible] shares Broad-street Bridge Company, [illegible] shares Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, [illegible] shares of Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company, [illegible] shares of [illegible] Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company, [illegible] shares Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company, [illegible] Columbia, [illegible] shares Agricultural [illegible] Also, 3 shares of [illegible] per share; [illegible] shares Second National Bank of Nashville, [illegible] shares Nashville Commercial Insurance Company, [illegible] each; [illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible] each.

The following Bonds of $1,000 each:

4 Montgomery County Bonds, due July, 1880, issued 1860.

14 Sumner County Bonds, due 15th April, 1877, issued 1867.

[illegible] Henry County Bonds, due April 1, 1873, issued 1853.

5 City of Nashville Bonds, due October, 1882, issued 1862.

6 City of Nashville Bonds, due July 1st, 1884, issued 1864.

1 State of Tennessee Bond, due 1st January, 1892, issued 1862.

10 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due July 1, 1883.

[illegible] City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due October 1, 1881.

[illegible] Montgomery County Bonds of $100 each, due October 1, 1880.

[illegible] City of Nashville coupons of $50 each.

Also, sundry City of Nashville Corporation Checks and Railroad Tax Receipts.

The July and October Coupons for 1870 are on all of the Bonds.

All persons desiring good investments are most earnestly invited to attend this great sale; the terms being CASH, great bargains will undoubtedly be given.

BROWNE & CHEATHAM,

Real Estate Agents,

apl 5dd 34 North Cherry street, Nashville.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the [illegible] Memphis and Arkansas River [illegible] Packet Company [illegible] Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.

[illegible]

apl5 dly No. 2 Fourth St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870, BENEFIT of Mr. C. T. NICHOLS.

The much-admired comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Lady [illegible]....W. [illegible].

[illegible]....W. R. Davis.

And the glorious farce of the

SPECTER BRIDEGROOM.

Saturday—UNCLE TOM MATINEE at 2.

LION GARDEN.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SACRED CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

Philharmonic Orchestra,

Under the leadership of Prof. [illegible].

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine [illegible] and Havana Cigars, always on hand. [illegible]

ap6 2tdaw ANTON BIERT, Proprietor.

Philharmonic Orchestra,

Under the [illegible] direction of Herr A. [illegible], of the Louisville Opera House.

APRIL 10, 1870.

[illegible]

PART 2.

[illegible]

Central Roller Skating Rink

Weisiger Block, Fourth St.,

NOW OPEN.

ON Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, from 7 p. m. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1 to 5 p. m., exclusively for ladies and children, and on Monday and Friday nights, from 7 to 10, for [illegible].

ap6 tuth&sa tf

HEMMINGS, COOPER & WHITBY'S GREAT ALLIED EXHIBITION!

A QUADRUPLE CONFEDERATION OF

Circuses, Menagerie, and Trained Animals,

CONSISTING OF

I.

HEMMINGS' PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS

A matchless combination of the best performers in America.

II.

WHITBY'S ENGLISH CIRCUS,

A select coterie of the most celebrated performers in the Old World.

III.

COOPER'S COLOSSAL MENAGERIE,

Containing living specimens of all the great wonders of Animated Nature.

IV.

THE GREAT FELIX M'DONALD,

With his den of Performing Lions.

V.

WAMBOLD'S COMIC TROUPE

Of Dogs & Monkeys,

Marvels of sagacity, skill and culture.

WILL EXHIBIT IN LOUISVILLE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 4, 5, 6, and 7.

On the lot corner of Knot and Walnut sts.;

Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9,

On Main st., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

Admission 50 cts. Children under ten 25 cts. Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M. Performances to commence half an hour later. mu31 eod7

Dancing.

MR. WASTELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Louisville that the spring and last quarter of the present season will commence on FRIDAY next, April 8th, in the WEISIGER HALL, at 3 P. M.

ap6 2e,Wed*

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Squire Brooks, &c. against Elisha Clay, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,181.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, I will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about one hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold interest of Elisha Clay under a lease to expire Sept. 1, 1871, made by R. T. Smith to Parker Jones, and by said Jones to Brooks, [illegible] and by Brooks to said Clay, of a lot of ground, situated in the city of Louisville and State of Kentucky, beginning at a point on the south side of Madison street, westwardly corner of L. Jacob's brick cottage; thence running westwardly with Madison street 25 feet on the south side of Madison street, and extending back southwardly in lines parallel and at right angles with Madison street [illegible] feet, with the improvements thereon.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. Luker, adm'r of Bernard Warmers, dec'd, vs. Augeses Warmers. } In Chancery, No. 22,971.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold estate with its improvements described in the lease from Curran & Hamilton Pope to Bernard Warmers, recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. [illegible], page [illegible], and the ground fronting 30 feet on the south side of Madison street, and [illegible] feet on the east side of Clay street.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

J. L. C. Matthews & others against Catherine Hines. } In Chancery, No. 21,861.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the west side of Sixth street extended, fronting on said Sixth street 25 feet, and extending back same width 200 feet to a 10-foot alley, and is bounded on the north by Magnolia avenue, called in Morton's sub-division [illegible] street, being same property conveyed by E. E. Levering to Catherine Hines, Sept. 3, 1867.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Walter & Streck against W. G. Reasor. } In Chancery, No. 2,289.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land, with appurtenances, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., and described in the plat of the sub-division of Wm. L. Smith's forty-three acres and 16.13 acre tracts as lot No. [illegible], fronting on Shelby street, bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of Shelby and Stonewall streets; thence southwardly along Shelby street 44 feet 4½ inches; thence eastwardly [illegible] feet to a 20-foot alley; thence northwardly along said alley [illegible] feet to Stonewall street; thence westwardly along Stonewall street [illegible] feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. J. Fryxadm'x against Geo. J. Fry's unknown heirs. } In Chancery, No. 22,161.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain house and lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., commencing at a point on the north side of Market street [illegible] feet westwardly from Seventeenth street; running thence westwardly with the north side of Market street 30 feet; thence northwardly [illegible] feet to a [illegible] foot alley; thence eastwardly [illegible] feet; thence southwardly [illegible] feet to the beginning. The title to be free from dower.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,

ap8 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Arthur Brown vs. Alex. P. Humphrey, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,183.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

[illegible]

Also, at the same time and place, all the engines, machinery, tools, fixtures and articles of every description contained in said buildings or situated upon said lot [illegible]

Sale to continue if necessary from day to day until everything is sold.

Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

ap8 dtd F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

One Large Dog Rosewood [illegible] [illegible] Rosewood Parlor and Chamber Furniture, [illegible] [illegible] New and Secondhand Carpets, &c.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, April 8, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, as above, without reserve. Terms cash.

ap8 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale of Dry Goods and Notions.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. [illegible]

ap8 S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

Large, Special, & Peremptory Sale

of Furniture [illegible] Upholstered [illegible] [illegible] in good [illegible] order, [illegible]

BY J. C. McNUTT.

THURSDAY, April 7, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., [illegible]

[illegible]

ap8 6t J. C. McNUTT & CO., Auct'rs.

Special Four Days' Auction Sales

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Large Stock of Seasonable Clothing, [illegible] Dry Goods, Domestic and Foreign [illegible]

ON TUESDAY, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, [illegible] of every description, [illegible]

ORDER OF SALES.

Tuesday and Friday, April 5th and 8th—Dry Goods, Carpets, [illegible]

ap5 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

HAZELWOOD.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

—OF—

The Magnificent Residence of the Late Samuel L. Nock, Sr.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, we will sell to the highest bidder, the magnificent residence of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., known as Hazelwood, embracing [illegible] acres of choice garden land. The dwelling is one of the most costly and desirable in Jefferson county, [illegible]

The beautiful estate, at Hobbs' Station, on the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, fronts [illegible] Louisville, and right at the junction of the Shelbyville and Danville with the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, and one mile from Middletown. [illegible]

[illegible]

The splendid seat has been under improvement [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL L. NOCK, Jr., A. W. EATH, } Executors.

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers. ap8

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

GROCERIES!

Stock and Fixtures of the Family Grocery in Central Market Building, Fourth st. (Dowling's old stand).

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY MORNING, April 11, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above, consisting of a part of teas, coffees, spices, canned fruits of all kinds, jellies, &c. Terms cash. ap8

BY J. C. McNUTT.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the store, [illegible] we will sell a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, [illegible]

[illegible]

Also, at 12 o'clock M., will sell the balance of unclaimed, hotel baggage, consisting of 100 trunks and contents, valises, carpet bags, &c.

ap8 J. C. McNUTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

The Entire Stock of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Store Fixtures, Show-cases, Counters, and Shelving.

AT AUCTION

BEGINNING MONDAY MORNING, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at store, No. [illegible] Main, between Second and Third, the entire stock gents' furnishing and fancy goods, consisting of everything in that line; also store fixtures. Sale without reserve for cash in hand.

ap7 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Attention, Ice Dealers!

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, on the premises, ice contained in brick ice-house on Main, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, [illegible] feet, as good as has been put up this season.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

ap7 dt MRS. L. R. FIGG.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

Portland Avenue Brewery,

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises the property known as the [illegible] Brewery, fronting on the north side of Portland avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. [illegible] The improvements are brewery building, cottage house, bar-room, stables, sheds, &c.

[illegible]

ap7 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

$100,000 to $200,000 Old Liability Louisville City Bonds

AT AUCTION.

BY order of Hon. John G. Baxter, Mayor, we will sell at auction, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on SATURDAY, [illegible], [illegible] Bonds of the City of Louisville, [illegible] in denominations of $1,000 each, dated [illegible], due respectively at 7 and 15 years, coupons payable [illegible] This is a rare opportunity for capitalists seeking a safe investment at a good rate of interest.

ap7 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Attention, Builders.

Immense Sale of Valuable Lumber,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 4 P. M., we will sell at auction, the large building recently occupied as a cotton press and known as the "large Government warehouse," situated on the levee, between First and Brook. The building is [illegible] long, [illegible] wide, and is composed of all qualities of the very best lumber. This is one of the best and the most spacious warehouses in the city.

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.

GEN. BUELL....Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 9 P. M.

UNITED STATES....Capt. B. M. WADE.

GEN. LYTLE....Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. [illegible]

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 20 Fourth st.

JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON....JAS. KENISTON, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, [illegible]

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents,

ja28 d6m No. 20 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For St. Louis and St. Paul, Direct.

Through Without Reshipping.

Leaves Tuesday, the 12th, at 12 M., the new, large, and splendid side-wheel steamer

NORTHWESTERN....THOS. L. DAVIDSON, Master.

For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth street.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer MARY HOUSTON....[illegible], Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 12th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

INDIANA....E. E. NEAL, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 8th, at 12 o'clock M., from Portland, and 1 P. M. from New Albany. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR....[illegible], Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

EMMA FLOYD....J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer.

The elegant side-wheel passenger steamer

ALICE DEAN....JOHN K. SHUNK, Master.

For Cairo and Memphis on Saturday, the 9th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

[illegible], Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

ECLAIRE No. 2....WILL AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 9th, at 5 P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

ECLAIRE No. 2....WILL AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 9th, at 5 P. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White river, via the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and the [illegible] Packet Company [illegible]

J. V. [illegible], Agent,

[illegible] No. 2 Fourth Street.

Old Reliable

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LENORA No. 2.

F. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison and Carrollton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., [illegible], 1870.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

[illegible] FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN—As foreman [illegible] LOUISVILLE STEAM [illegible] COMPANY, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] railroad hands, laborers, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—SOME GOOD YOUNG LADIES [illegible] at the Falls City Straw Works, [illegible] West Jefferson street.

WANTED—20 LABORERS—To work at the Red [illegible] WORMELEY, WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED—To form the acquaintance of a young lady, [illegible] Address "Vigorous," in care of Courier-Journal office, stating where an interview can be had. ap8 4t*

WANTED—TO SELL—GOLD WATCH—Selling [illegible] C. HARRIS, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—An intelligent [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUSINESS MEN—A young man [illegible] Address CHARLEY, Box [illegible], P. O.

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam ADAIR, [illegible] at No. [illegible] East Main street.

WANTED—SITUATION—As dry goods clerk [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGER OF [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a good [illegible] MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company [illegible] State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Dobson Mutual Life [illegible] W. H. PITTMAN, Secy.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME [illegible] articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machines. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A desirable [illegible] between Green and Walnut [illegible]

FOR SALE—BRASS-MOLDERS' TOOLS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] shares Louisville and Nashville [illegible] Apply at the Franklin Bank.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, LIGHT, ROCKAWAYS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between [illegible] MEDDIS, 131 West Main st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—A good second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—[illegible] Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut, and Walnut streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north west corner of Walnut and Third streets, [illegible] ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A fine stock farm of [illegible] acres, [illegible] cleared, [illegible] W. STITH, Big Spring.

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Located at Fisherville, Ky., 18 miles from Louisville [illegible] MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOTEL—I offer for sale my Hotel, [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of [illegible] RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR LONG LEASE—CHEAP—TWO HOUSES—On the corner of Fifteenth and Franklin. One a brick with 8 or 9 rooms, and the other a frame with 7 rooms, [illegible] Third and Fourth.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—A very desirable office on second floor, and one on third floor in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building. Apply to J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—3-STORY BRICK STORE-HOUSES on north side of Market, between Brook and First, Nos. [illegible]

FOR RENT—CARPENTER SHOP—No. [illegible] [illegible] Preston and Broadway.

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—[illegible] FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between [illegible] and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Desirable front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. [illegible] street.

BOARDING—First-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Front or back rooms, as preferred. Location central. Best references given and required. Address E, this office.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that a [illegible] certificate of [illegible] shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Louisville, issued to Thomas A. Hawkins, Trustee, dated Nov. [illegible], has been lost. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for the same, as application will be made to the President and Directors of said bank to re-issue said certificate. THOS. W. HAWKINS.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A gentleman of means, whose [illegible] is in New York, will arrive in Louisville [illegible] C. C. C., Galt House.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULES AND HORSES—On the [illegible] of March, 1870, at the time of the fire, from the stable of the Louisville City Railway Company, [illegible] C. G. DAVISON, Pres't.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible] Assignee.

USE

[illegible]

BITTERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,

LOUISVILLE, KY.